The New-York Times.

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THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Debates in the Senate and House on Adjournment.

Monday, June 10, Selected as the Proper Day.

Senator Logan Speaks in Defense of the President.

The Alabama Claims Question Still Kept in Abeyance.

Reduction of the Public Debt During the Past Month.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The House devoted itself today to awaiting the temper and action of the Senate. Soon after assembling this morning, a resolution was agreed to, introduced by Mr. DAWES, extending the time for adjournment to Tuesday, June 4, at 5 o'clock P. M. The House then took a recess until 7½ o'clock P. M. In the meantime the Senate refused to agree to the extension, by adopting a resolution rescinding the adjournment now fixed for Monday. When the House reassembled this evening, Mr. DAWES promptly took the floor, and in place of the resolution of the Senate, rescinding adjournment Monday, he proposed a resolution to adjourn Monday, June 10, at 2 o'clock. This was carried by a very large majority, notwithstanding the efforts of a few Republicans, who want the session to expire so as to have a called session, when they can drive through sundry bills to which a majority of the House object. The substitute came to the Senate about 9 o'clock in the evening session, and was immediately taken up. The attempt to amend it was made by a few who desired a called session, and after two hours of debate and voting on dilatory motions, it was defeated. Mr. POOL and Mr. CHANDLER were the prominent leaders in this movement, but when finally a direct vote involving the plain question whether the Senate would assume the responsibility for an extra session was put, there were only ten Senators to be found to record themselves for it. Afterward the amendment of the House was concurred in, and the time of final adjournment now stands at 10 o'clock of Monday, June 10.

DAY IN THE SENATE.

The Senate was today in session ten hours or over, and did nothing except to carry on a frivolous running debate upon the question of fixing final adjournment. The only noteworthy incident was a brief reply made by Mr. LOGAN to Mr. SUMNER's speech of yesterday. Mr. LOGAN has not been one of those who has given the Administration such a support as to enable any of the Liberals to make the charge that he wears a collar. He is for the success of the Republican Party, and made a manly, vigorous and eloquent answer to the slanders heaped upon the President yesterday, and defended also the Committee making the French arms report. Twice, by eloquent allusions to the President, he drew applause from the well-filled galleries, and the response to what he said was far more earnest and marked than Mr. SCHURZ's eloquence has been able to obtain this Winter. The gavel of the Vice-President was hardly able to preserve the decorum which the rules of the Senate command.

THE TARIFF CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

The Conference Committee on the Tax and Tariff bill met this morning, and were in session most of the day up to 10 o'clock P. M. They made rapid progress on the bill and closed many of the disagreements, so as to leave little to be done to prepare for a report as early as Monday or Tuesday. The details of their work have not transpired, but upon books it is learned that they were finally left at twenty-five per cent. ad valorem, the existing duty, with a possible chance of reconsideration for the purpose of another attempt to secure specifics before the report is made.

ALABAMA MATTER.

There are no new developments regarding the treaty. England hesitates about the final decision, and this leads to many unfounded rumors. This Government remains firm in its position, and is unanimously sustained.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE INDIANS.

The Indian delegation now in this city will visit the navy-yard on Monday next, Secretaries DELANO and ROBESON accompanying them. They will be taken through the various workshops and witness the firing of the great guns.

REVENUE MARINE CORPS.

The following changes in the Revenue Marine Corps have been made: Third Lieut. JOHN MORRISON, Sr., detached from the revenue steamer *Grant*, and ordered to the *Fessenden*, at Detroit. First Assistant Engineer GEORGE DENAMBE, from the *Wilderness*, at New-Orleans, to the *Johnson*, at Milwaukee; First Assistant engineer JOHN R. DAILEY, from waiting orders, to the *Fessenden*; Second Assistant Engineer J. D. NEAL from waiting order to the *Johnson*.

WITHDRAWAL OF BONDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to withdraw $1,300,000 three per cents—$5,000, numbering from 3,811 to 3,856, inclusive; $10,000, numbering from 3,952 to 4,150, inclusive, dated from Aug. 1, 1868, to Aug. 15, 1868, interest to cease July 31, 1872.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 1.

Mr. COLE called up his resolution rescinding the order for a final adjournment on Monday, June 3.

Mr. BAYARD moved, as a substitute, the House resolution, adopted today, to adjourn on Tuesday, June 4, at 5 P. M.

Mr. WINDOM moved to amend so as to adjourn on Monday, June 10, at 2 P. M.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to non-concur in the report of the Conference Committee on the Steam-boat bill and appoint a new Committee of Conference.

Mr. THURMAN hoped the motion to non-concur would not be agreed to.

The motion to non-concur went over without action, and the discussion of the adjournment question was continued.

Mr. FLANAGAN said he thought the prolongation of the session would be consumed in political speeches. He then proceeded to review the history of political parties in this country, censuring severely the Liberal Republicans.

Mr. WINDOM's amendment was then rejected.

Mr. MORTON said he was in favor of adjourning as soon as possible after disposing of the public business, but not before.

Mr. BAYARD said that if an extra session should become necessary, it would not be the fault of the minority.

Mr. CONKLING advocated rescinding the resolution to adjourn on Monday, and leaving the end of the session open, so as not to put it in the power of anybody to again embarrass the Senate in the transaction of the public business, as was done yesterday.

The Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. SUMNER,) said Mr. CONKLING, having given notice that he found himself assaulted in the report of the Committee touching the sales of arms, interposed yesterday and moved to postpone the great Appropriation bill upon which the movements of the Government depend, and then launched upon the Senate a printed essay which required four hours to pass his lips, and in which was made no reference to any vindication that he needed against the report of the Committee touching the sale of arms. The day having been squandered, and Monday, at noon, being set as the mete and bound of our continuance here, we were told that courtesy required that we should take a recess in order that, with strength replenished, the evening and the night might go down to the tomb of hours, I will not say wasted, but devoted by the Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. SUMNER, to the reading of a speech—if that word describes it—which he will live long enough to regret. I assume that the purpose of the Senate ought to be, and I hope it will be, to pass, not upon the question of advantage as between parties or candidates or ambitions, to be gained by thrusting upon the President the alternative of an extra session, but upon what we should do in the exigency before us.

Mr. LOGAN—I am not surprised at the exhibition of virtue made by Democratic Senators, or at their anxiety to adjourn now after the Senate has listened to a deliberate, malignant and cruel attack put forth in their interest, and the benefit of which they expect to receive. If a called session is to result, it cannot be laid at the door of the friends of the Administration; it cannot be laid at the door of the true Republicans in this Chamber; it cannot be laid at the door of the men who are desirous of performing their duties here without wasting time in political discussions; but it can be laid at the door of two Senators who, night after night, have been studiously preparing attacks upon the Administration, and upon one of the organized Committees of this body. I know the Senator will not receive advice from me, and I know I am not capable of giving it; but I will say this: He spoke yesterday of the life-boat of the nation: and I tell him today that the true life-boat of the nation is the Republican Party, which, freighted with the hopes of mankind, has passed in safety and triumph through one of the most terrible wars that ever was known since nations began. That is the true life-boat. Outside is all sea; inside is life; and when you attack the pilot, and sow dissension among the crew, that moment you do what the Democratic Party has never been able to do—you sink the old Republican ship.

All the amendments to Mr. COLE's resolution were voted down, and the Senate rescinded the order to adjourn *sine die* on Monday, June 3, by a vote of yeas 40, nays 16.

The consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was resumed, Mr. CARPENTER being entitled to the floor.

At 4½ the Senate took a recess until 7½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was proceeded with. The following amendments were adopted:

Appropriating $150 000 to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to collect captured and abandoned property of the United States, and to collect, procure and preserve all vouchers, papers, records and evidence.

Appropriating $15,000 for the introduction of shad into the waters of the Gulf States and of the Mississippi Valley.

The resolution in reference to the adjournment was at this point received from the House, with an amendment fixing the time of adjournment for Monday, June 10.

Mr. SHERMAN moved that the Senate concur in the House amendment.

Mr. CHANDLER opposed concurrence.

Mr. CONKLING expressed his willingness to adopt the House amendment, and thought if this amendment was concurred in it would most probably necessitate an extra session.

Mr. POOL moved an amendment, fixing the time of adjournment on Thursday, June 20.

Mr. WILSON thought it best to take now the ten days the House had given and endeavor to finish up the business.

The amendment of Mr. POOL was rejected—yeas 21, nays 32.

Mr. POMEROY moved to insert Saturday, June 15, as the time for adjournment.

Mr. HOWE was willing to vote for the time fixed by the House.

The amendment of Mr. POMEROY was rejected.—yeas 17, nays 35.

Mr. POOL then moved that the Senate adjourn, his object being, he stated, to compel an adjournment on Monday, which would necessitate an extra session.

The motion to adjourn was lost by a large majority, and the Senate then concurred in the amendment of the House extending the time to Monday, June 10—yeas 42, nays 13.

The Senate then, at 11¼ P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. GARFIELD offered a concurrent resolution extending the session until Tuesday evening next at 7 o'clock.

Mr. WOOD asked Mr. GARFIELD if he could give the House any assurance that Congress would adjourn at that time.

Mr. GARFIELD wished that he could give more assurance on that point than was in his power.

Mr. BINGHAM objecting to discussion, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved that the House take a recess until 7½.

Other members suggested 3 o'clock, and others an adjournment, as there was really no business pressing on the House.

All the propositions were rejected.

The Senate bill to provide for the sale of public lands containing coal was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. FARNSWORTH renewed his motion for a recess.

The motion was agreed to by the casting vote of the Speaker, and the House accordingly, at 12:40, took a recess until 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed its session at 7 P. M.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing that it had rescinded the concurrent resolution of adjournment for the 3d of June.

After much debate, Mr. DAWES' resolution, fixing Monday, the 10th of June, as the day of final adjournment, was adopted—125 to 60.

The House, at 9¾ o'clock, took a recess until Monday morning.

A PRESIDENTIAL VETO.

Property Necessarily Destroyed During the War will Not be Paid For.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The President this evening sent the following message to the Senate:

To the Senate of the United States:

I have examined the bill entitled "An act for the relief of J. MILTON BEST," and being unable to give it my approbation I return the same to the Senate, the House in which it originated, without my signature. The bill appropriates the sum of $25,000 to compensate Dr. J. MILTON BEST for the destruction of his dwelling-house with its contents by order of the commanding officer of the United States military forces at Paducah, Ky., on the 26th of March, 1864. It appears that this house was one of a considerable number destroyed for the purpose of giving open range to the guns of a United States fort. On the day preceding the destruction, the house had been used as a cover for rebel troops attacking the fort, and apprehending a renewal of the attack, the commanding officer caused the destruction of the house. This, then, is a claim for compensation on account of the ravages of war. It cannot be denied that payment of this claim would invite the presentation of demands for very large sums of money, and such is the supposed magnitude of the claims that may be made against the Government for necessary and unavoidable destruction of property by the army that I deem it proper to return this bill for reconsideration. It is a general principle of international and municipal law that all property is held subject not only to be taken by the Government for public uses, in which case under the Constitution of the United States the owner is entitled to just compensation, but also subject to be temporarily occupied or even actually destroyed in times of great public danger, and when the public safety demands it, and in this latter case Governments do not admit a legal obligation on their part to compensate the owner. The temporary occupation of, injuries to, and destruction of property caused by actual and necessary military operations is generally considered to fall within the last-mentioned principle. If a Government makes compensation under such circumstances, it is a matter of bounty rather than of strict legal right. If it is deemed proper to make compensation for such losses, I suggest for the consideration of Congress whether it would not be better by general legislation to provide some means for the ascertainment of the damage in all similar cases, and thus save to claimants the expense, inconvenience and delay of attendance upon Congress, and at the same time save the Government from the danger of having imposed upon it petitions or exaggerated claims supported wholly by *ex parte* proof. If the claimant in this case ought to be paid, so ought all others similarly situated, and that there are many such cannot be doubted. Besides, there are strong reasons for believing that the damages in this case have been greatly overestimated. If this be true, it furnishes an illustration of the danger of trusting entirely to *ex parte* testimony in such matters.
U. S. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, June 1, 1872.

Public Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—The reduction of the public debt during the month of May is $4,226,061. The following is a recapitulation:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.	
Bonds at six per cent	$1,380,816,600 00
Bonds at five per cent	414,567,300 00
Bonds at four and a half per cent	....
Bonds at four per cent	....
Principal	$1,795,383,900 00
Interest	34,787,445 13
Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.	
Certificates of indebtedness at four per cent	$678,000 00
Navy Pension Fund at three per cent	14,000,000 00
Certificates at three per cent	12,085,000 00
Principal	$26,763,000 00
Interest	249,676 42
Debt on Which Interest has Increased Since Maturity.	
Principal	$12,407,787 26
Interest	494,216 12
Debt Bearing no Interest.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$357,590,356 25
Fractional currency	42,310,707 95
Coin certificates	25,834,600 00
Principal	$425,735,664 20
Unclaimed interest	11,834 84
Total Debt.	
Principal	$2,260,290,351 46
Interest	35,543,172 51
Total	$2,295,833,523 97
Cash in the Treasury.	
Coin	$91,108,331 04
Currency	11,207,813 99
Total	$102,316,145 03
Debt Less Cash in the Treasury.	
June 1, 1872	$2,193,517,378 94
May 1, 1872	2,197,743,440 72
Decrease of debt during past month	$4,226,061 78
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1872	32,296,119 04
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1872	299,649,762 03
Bonds Issued to Pacific Railway Company—Interest Payable in Lawful Money.	
Principal outstanding	$64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,615,587
Interest paid by the United States	14,631,876
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c	3,642,997
Balance of interest paid by the United States	10,988,872

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.

BOSTON, Mass., June 1.—Negotiations between the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company and the Committee from San Francisco, have been concluded, and a satisfactory understanding arrived at for joint co-operation in completing the Thirty-fifth Parallel Railroad. It only remains to advise with St. Louis, at which place the San Francisco delegation will meet on the 10th instant to complete the business. The following Californians are expected to be present at the meeting in St. Louis: R. G. Sneath, C. T. Hopkins, John S. Hager, D. C. McRuer, J. G. Phelps, W. A. Aldrich, M. G. Upton, James Otis, and Caleb T. Fay.

GRATZ BROWN.

His Letter Accepting the Nomination of the Cincinnati Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 1.—In reply to the notification of his nomination as Vice-President by the Cincinnati Convention, Gov. BROWN makes the following response:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, JEFFERSON CITY, May 31, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter advising me of the action of the Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati has been received, and I return through you my acknowledgment of the honor which has been conferred upon me.

I accept the nomination as a candidate for Vice-President, and indorse most cordially the resolutions setting forth the principles on which the appeal is made to the whole people of the United States.

A century is closing upon our experience of republican government, and while that lapse of time has witnessed a great expansion of our free institutions, yet it has not been without illustration also of grave dangers to the stability of such a system of those successfully encountered. It is needless to speak of those which remain to menace us. The most threatening are provided against, as I firmly believe, in the wise and pacific measures proposed by your platform. It has come to be the practice of those elevated to positions of national authority to regard public service but as a means to retain power. This results in substituting a mere party organization for the Government itself, which constitutes a control amenable to no laws or moralities, impairs all independent thought, enables a few to rule the many, and makes personal allegiance the road to favor. It requires little forecast to perceive that this will wreck all liberties, unless there be interposed a timely reform of the Administration from its highest to its lowest station, which shall not only prevent abuses, but likewise take away the incentive to their practice. Wearied with the contentions that are carried on in avarice of spoils, the country demands repose and resents the efforts of officials to dragoon it again into partisan hostilities. And I will zealously sustain any movement promising a sure deliverance of the perils which have been connected with the war. It is safe to say that only those are now to be feared which come of an abuse of victory into permanent estrangement. The Union is fortified by more power than ever before, and it remains as an imperative duty to cement our nationality by a perfect reconciliation at the North. A wide-spread sympathy is aroused in behalf of those States of the South which, long after the termination of resistance to the rightful Federal authority are still plundered under the guise of loyalty and tyrannized over in the name of freedom. Along with this feeling is present, too, the recognition that in complete amnesty alone can be found hope of any return to constitutional government as of old, or any development of a more enduring unity and broader national life in the future. Amnesty, however, to be efficacious, must be real, not nominal: genuine, not evasive. It must carry along with it equal rights as well as equal protection to all; for the removal of disabilities as to some, with enforcement as to others, leaves room for suspicion that pardon is measured by political gain. Especially will such professed clemency be futile in the presence of the renewed attempt at prolonging a suspension of the habeas corpus and the persistent resort to martial rather than civil law in upholding those agencies used to alienate the races, when concord is most essential, and in preparing another elaborate campaign on a basis of dead issues and arbitrary intervention. All will rightly credit such conduct as but a mockery of amnesty, and demand an Administration which can give better warrant of honesty in the great work of reconstruction and reform in the array of sectional interests. A Republic so wide-spread as ours is never entirely safe from serious conflicts. These became still more dangerous when complicated with questions of taxation, where unequal burdens are believed to be imposed on one part at the expense of another part. It was a bold as well as admirable policy in the interest of present as well as future tranquillity to withdraw the decision of industrial and revenue matters from the virtual arbitration of an electoral college, chosen with the single animating purpose of party ascendency, and refer them for a more direct popular expression to each congressional district, instead of being muzzled by some evasive declaration. The country is thereby invited to its frankest utterance, and sections which would revolt at being denied a voice out of deference to other sections would be content to acquiesce in a general judgment "honestly elected." If local government be, as it undoubtedly is, the most vital principle of our institutions, much advance will be made toward establishing it by enabling the people to pass upon questions so nearly affecting their well-being, dispassionately through their local representation. The precipitance which would force a controlling declaration on tax or tariff through a Presidential candidacy is only a disguised form of centralization, involving hazardous reaches of Executive influence. A conclusion will be much more impartially determined, and with less disturbance to trade and finance by appealing to the most truthful and diversified local expression. Industrial issues can be thus likewise emancipated from the power of great monopolies, and each representative held to fidelity toward his immediate constituents. These are the most prominent features of that general concert of action which proposes to replace the present Administration by one more in sympathy with the aspirations of the masses of our countrymen. Of course such concert cannot be obtained by thrusting every minor or past difference into the foreground, and it will be for the people, therefore, to determine whether these objects are of such magnitude and present urgency as to justify them in deferring other adjustments until the country shall be first restored to a free suffrage, uninfluenced by official dictation; and ours becomes, in fact, a free republic, released from apprehensions of a central domination.

Without referring in detail to the various other propositions embraced in the resolutions of the Convention, but seeing how they all contemplate a restoration of power to the people, peace to the nation, purity to the Government, that they condemn the attempt to establish an ascendancy of military over civil rule, and affirm with explicitness the maintenance of equal freedom to all citizens, irrespective of race, previous condition, or pending disabilities, I have only to pledge again my sincere co-operation.

I have the honor to remain,
Very respectfully yours,
B. GRATZ BROWN.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, June 1—7 P. M.—The high barometer this morning in Virginia has moved south-eastward to the coast of the Carolinas. The area of cloud and rain in the upper Mississippi and on the Lakes has progressed, with falling barometer, eastward over the lower lakes, and southward to the Ohio Valley. Light snow is reported from Mount Washington: westerly to southerly winds in the Eastern and Middle States with increasing temperature, reduced pressure and cloudy weather; clear weather and southerly winds on the Gulf.

PROBABILITES.

The low barometer in Iowa will probably move to-night to Lower Michigan, with brisk easterly winds, threatening weather, and rain in the Upper Mississippi, extending to the lower lakes, Illinois, Indiana, and the Ohio Valley, with increasing cloudiness and fresh southerly to easterly winds in the Middle and Eastern States; partially clear and cloudy weather on the Gulf and South Atlantic coast, with falling barometer and threatening weather on Sunday; clearing weather on Sunday in the North-west and Lake Superior. No dangerous winds are anticipated.

BOATING.

Opening Day of the Lotta Club at the New Settlement.

Yesterday afternoon, the Harlem River presented a very lively appearance; there is nothing unusual in this, as boating has, within the past two years, gained a firm hold of popular favor, and the Harlem River is really the only stream in the immediate vicinity where rowing can be thoroughly enjoyed. It is perfectly astonishing to see the number of boats which fairly crowd each other upon this favorite sheet of water on fine evenings, but particularly on Saturdays and Sundays. Eight boat clubs are now located on the south shore of the Harlem River, between the bridges of the Third and Fourth avenues, the Nassau, Gramercy, Athletic, Nautilus, Lotta, Sappho, New-York College, and Active Boat Clubs, each having a good full roll of active members. Yesterday the Lotta Boat Club had its first opening, being one of the most recent additions to the new settlement, and the older organizations, ever ready to welcome and assist younger aspirants for aquatic honors, displayed their bunting and turned out boats and crews in profusion. The Gramercy Club especially deserve credit for their hearty co-operation; their house was covered with flags, and two small pieces of artillery were kept barking until the ammunition gave out; they manned their two eight-oared barges and a number of other boats; their four-oared shell with the following crew being easily distinguished by their superior form of rowing: H. HOWELL, stroke; CHAS. ZACHMAN, R. WEISSNER, CHAS. EARWICKER, bow. About 5½ o'clock the many boats, previously darting from one point to another, were seen to head their bows in one direction, led by several barges and the contestants. A little above the Fourth-avenue bridge they halted, and the competitors drew in line for a double-scull working-boat race. Messrs. E. H. HALSEY and J. DE RIVERA in the *Jack*, and Messrs. G. W. LALOR and J. J. FARRELL in the *John Kyle*. Mr. F. J. ENGELHARDT, officiating as starter, gave them a fair send-off, the *Jack* crew making a quick and effective start, gaining a lead of a length at once; their opponents, who seemed a little confused at first, settled down to a good steady stroke, and went to work in earnest to dispute the issue with them; but the *Jack*, once well in advance, remained there, winning the race—about two miles—in 16 minutes 15 seconds, the *John Kyle* six lengths astern. Referee, Mr. JAMES O'NEIL.

THE CONVENTION.

Preparation for the Reception of the Delegates.

Arrangements for the Various States in the Hall.

Limited Accommodation in the Hotels—Arrival of Distinguished Politicians—Drift of Opinion of the Vice-Presidency.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 1, 1872.

Independence City has again become the Mecca of liberty. From every portion of this great nation pilgrims have already started to take part in or to witness that new lighting of the fires of freedom next week which is to be the grandest political pageant of this decade. In the character of the participants, in the grandeur of the idea which they will embody, in the incidents by which the occasion will be attended, it will be unsurpassed among political events, and in striking contrast to the feeble show of mongrels who assembled in Cincinnati to barter principles and honor for a mere chance of office and plunder.

That the forthcoming National Republican Convention, which will be called to order on Wednesday next, at noon, in the Academy of Music, by Hon. WM. CLAFLIN, Chairman of the National Republican Committee, will be all this, is already assured, and much of the undoubted success which will attend it as a pageant is due to the citizens of Philadelphia, who have labored with untiring energy to provide for the comfort of the delegates, to insure comfortable sessions of the Convention, and to secure that splendor of surroundings which makes political action impressive. There have been several committees of citizens hard at work for several days perfecting arrangements for the Convention, and their labors are now almost completed. Both the Academy of Music and Horticultural Hall have been engaged, and have been connected by a bridge, which arrangement does not, however, increase the chances for sight-seers, as the latter hall is intended merely for the accommodation of Com mittees. Both halls will, however, be appropriately decorated under the supervision of a Committee of which Hon. JAMES N. KERNS is Chairman. This work has been commenced to-day, and when it is finished, as it will be on Tuesday, the Academy will present an appearance as grand as it will be picturesque.

DECORATIONS OF THE HALL.

Entrance to the tiers of the Academy will only be had from the Locust-street side, it being the intention of the Committee to close up the stairways in the front of the house. This will be effectually done, as it is intended to cover the steps with plants, vases, &c., thus adding effect to the other decorations, which are to be placed in the vestibule.

The stage boxes are to be trimmed all the way up to the ceiling, and thence to the dome, giving the place a pleasant and airy appearance. In all forty-eight hanging baskets, containing rare and beautiful plants, will be displayed from those points.

The President's desk will be on a platform in the centre of the stage, handsomely decorated with two large vases of cut flowers on either side. The front of the reporters' platform, and the sides all the way up to the back of the stage, will be profusely ornamented and rendered additionally attractive with the choicest kind of foliage, plants and flowers. By this transformation the staging will be concealed from view, and only the newspaper Press of the country will be seen at work in the midst of a bed of tropical plants, palms, miscellaneous flowers, &c. Horticultural Hall will contain a fountain and a fine bed of water plants. In front of the President's desk there will be a portrait of Gen. WASHINGTON enshrined in immortelles, and on either side of this, and displayed from private boxes, portraits of LINCOLN and GRANT. The interior of the Academy will also be handsomely adorned with flags and bunting. The locations of the various delegations will be designated by small blue flags, trimmed with gold, having the name of the State or Territory in gilt letters. The American colors will cover the fronts of the several tiers, and at points equidistant will be hung the mottoes, painted in oil, of the States and Territories. Pending from the centre of an arch, stretching over the stage, will be a grand combination design of the national emblems. In shape it will resemble a huge shield, displaying the sea and shipping in the distance; nearer will be rising hills, the hue of which will be painted, smoking iron-foundries, and a railroad and train of cars. Still nearer will be sloping fields, with harvest and plowing scenes. In the immediate foreground, and banging over and protecting all by his extended wings, will be an immense eagle, emblem of America, perched upon a rock, signifying the solidity of our institutions and the power which rests upon them. The whole of this beautiful allegory will be surrounded with a colossal frame, molded upon which will be the paraphernalia of the army and navy, and also groups of national characters in design. Over all will extend a grand streamer, with the words "E Pluribus Unum." This great pictorial sketch will cover an area of from thirty to forty square feet. A grand tableau has also been arranged, which will form the wind-up of the Convention proceedings, which will represent GRANT in war and in peace. The fronts of the Academy and Horticultural Hall will present imposing appearances. They will be decorated with the American colors and set off with the emblems of the several States, and thirty by forty feet flags. Opposite to the buildings, on the eastern side of Broad-street, will be erected two large poles, and on ropes stretching across will be hung banners containing the coats-of-arms of the States and Territories. The space between the two buildings front, will be braided up and decorated in a similar manner, and from a large pole run up over this, banners, flags, &c., will be suspended. On the roofs of the buildings, front, the same kind of decorations will be observable.

SEATING OF THE DELEGATES.

Care has been taken that there shall be no confusion in the seating of the delegates, distinguished guests and representatives of the Press who will alone be entitled to admission to the stage and floor of the House. The Convention will be seated in the following order:

PARQUET CIRCLE.—New-York State—Sections A and B, seats from No. 1 to No. 90, inclusive; New Jersey—Section C, seats from No. 91 to No. 114, inclusive; Kentucky—Section C, seats from No.122 to No.146, inclusive; Utah—Section C, seats from No. 151 to No. 153, inclusive; Washington Territory—Section C, seats from No. 148 to No. 150, inclusive; New Mexico—Section C, seats from No. 154 to No. 155, inclusive; Arizona—Section C, seats from No. 156 to No. 157, inclusive; Ohio—Section D, seats from No. 170 to No. 227, inclusive; Pennsylvania—Section E, seats from No. 228 to No. 339, inclusive; Illinois—Section F, seats from No. 366 to No. 423, inclusive; Missouri—Section G, seats from No. 424 to No. 463, inclusive; North Carolina—Section G, seats from No. 464 to No. 490, inclusive; Delaware—Section H, seats from No. 535 to No. 543, inclusive; Maryland—Section H, seats from No. 516 to No. 526, inclusive; Colorado—Section H, seats from No. 500 to No. 502, inclusive; Wyoming—Section H, seats from No. 503 to No. 505, inclusive; District of Columbia—Section H, seats from No. 506 to No. 508, inclusive; Dakota—Section H, seats from No. 497 to No. 499, inclusive; Idaho—Section H, seats from No. 494 to No. 496, inclusive; Montana—Section H, seats from No. 491 to No. 493, inclusive; Indiana—Section I, seats from No. 544 to No. 580, inclusive.

PARQUET.—Rhode Island—Right division seats from No. 16 to No. 24, inclusive. Florida—Right division seats from No. 25 to No. 34, inclusive. Iowa—Right division seats from No. 36 to No. 62, inclusive. Oregon—Right division seats from No. 63 to No. 70, inclusive. Michigan—Right division seats from No. 72 to No. 101, inclusive. Wisconsin—Right division seats from No. 103 to No. 131, inclusive. Maine—Left division seats from No. 381 to No. 399, inclusive. Alabama—Left division seats from No. 401 to No. 428, inclusive. Nebraska—Left division seats from No. 429 to No. 436, inclusive. Nevada—Left division seats from No. 438 to No. 445, inclusive. Tennessee—Left division seats from No. 446 to No. 475, inclusive. Texas—Left division seats from No. 476 to No. 498, inclusive.

CENTRE DIVISION—Divided.—Massachusetts—Seats from No. 303 to No. 316, No. 331 to No. 344, No. 359 to No. 365, inclusive. Mississippi—Seats from No. 254 to No. 260, No. 275 to No. 288, inclusive. Georgia—Seats from No. 198 to No. 204, No. 228 to No. 232, No. 247 to No. 253, inclusive. West Virginia—Seats from No. 170 to No. 176, No. 191 to No. 197, inclusive. South Carolina—Seats from No. 137 to No. 148, No. 163 to No. 169, inclusive. New-Hampshire—Seats from No. 345 to No. 360, inclusive; Vermont—Seats from No. 316 to No. 330, inclusive; California—Seats from No. 289 to No. 302, inclusive; Louisiana—Seats from No. 240 to No. 246, No. 261 to No. 274, inclusive; Kansas—Seats from No. 212 to No. 218, No. 233 to No. 239, inclusive; Minnesota—Seats from No. 184 to No. 190, No. 205 to No. 211, inclusive; Virginia—Seats from No. 135 to No. 136, No. 149 to No. 162, No. 177 to No. 183, inclusive.

TO RIGHT OF ORCHESTRA.—Arkansas—Seats from No. 1 to No. 15, inclusive.

TO LEFT OF ORCHESTRA.—Connecticut—Seats from No. 366 to No. 380, inclusive.

OTHER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Impressive as will be the scene from the stage looking down upon this array of representatives of mighty States, the view from the body of the house of the stage will be equally grand. In the centre will be the President's stand, flanked on either side with the tables of the Associated Press; back of these, the seats of the Vice-Presidents of the Conventions, and then the seats of the special correspondents rising in tiers, one above the other, until the topmost is lost in the "flies," and the whole being entertwined with evergreens and flowers, will present a scene rarely equalled. The arrangements for seating the Convention have been in charge of a committee, of whom Gen. H. BINGHAM is chairman, and the accommodations for the Press have been specially delegated to Mr. CLAYTON MCMICHAEL of the *North American*, and Mr. WELLS. These gentlemen have proceeded upon the time honored principle of "first come, first served," and have already assigned seats to all the newspapers which have applied. This has thus far not been a very vexatious work, but as many of the leading papers have not yet applied for places, and when they do, must be content with inferior positions. The Committee expect to be rewarded with curses both loud and deep for all the pains they have taken to have everybody justly served.

THE COMING CROWDS.

To view the scene which the Academy of Music will present on the days of the sitting of the Convention, thousands are coming from all portions of the Union, yet only a small part of them will achieve the purpose of their journey, as the Committee are bound by the rules established by the directors of the Academy for the safety of the building to issue no more than four thousand tickets of admission for any one day. Those for the delegates and Press were to be good for all sessions, but all others will be changed daily, so that probably ten thousand different persons will be enabled to witness the scene. But this will be a mere fraction of those who will be attracted hither by the occasion. Mr. GREELEY is reported to have said of the Republican Party "that horse's eyes are sot;" but there never was such eagerness before to look upon a defunct animal. While the list of delegates, as the TIMES has shown, contains the names of many distinguished men, there are hundreds of others coming here who are eminent in the politics of the country, and to these must be added thousands of the undistinguished who are alive to the crisis, and believing that the nation can be best served by the continuance of the Republican Party in power, are coming here to help swell the majesty of the formal opening. It is difficult to see where they are all to obtain lodging, as a careful canvassing of the hotels of the city gives the following result: Continental Hotel, 1,000; Girard House, 500; La Pierre House, 250; Colonnade Hotel, 600; Bingham House, 350; Merchant's Hotel, 480; St Cloud Hotel, 300; St. Elmo Hotel, 250; St. Lawrence Hotel, 175; Washington Hotel, 200; American Hotel, 450; St. Charles Hotel, 225; Eagle Hotel, 300; Bald Eagle Hotel, 100; Merchants' House, 150; Black Bear Hotel, 150.

This total of 5,480 guests can be accommodated only by the "doubling up" process, and the furnishing of parlors and hallways with cots, so that it is an extravagant estimate of the comfortable hotel accommodations of Philadelphia. But, in addition to these houses, there are many private hotels, which may accommodate about 1,500 more; and there are hundreds of boarding-houses, where strangers will be taken in during the Convention week, if they can only find them. This difficulty, which, with strangers, will be somewhat serious, being once surmounted, everybody who comes here can find a place to sleep and enough to eat.

LOCATION OF STATES.

There will be less trouble here in finding the centres of interest than on any prior like occasion, as nearly all the States have already secured head-quarters. At the Continental will be found New-York, Parlor No. 13; Maine, Illinois and Indiana, Parlor No. 15; Connecticut, Parlor No. 31; Florida and Iowa, Parlor No. 133; Massachusetts, Parlor No. 20; Mississippi, Missouri, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey and Ohio, Parlor No. 110; Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin. At the Girard House are: Arkansas and Kansas, Parlor No. 118; Minnesota, Rooms Nos. 1, 3 and 5; Oregon and Pennsylvania, Parlor No. 18; South Carolina, Parlor No. 124. At the La Pierre are Alabama and North Carolina. At the Colonnade, Kentucky, Maryland, Tennessee, Michigan. At the Merchants' West Virginia and Texas, and at the American, the Lone Star State of Texas. The remainder of the States are not found to be located anywhere, but all will probably be established by Monday. In addition to the States there are other places which will be important, among which is Parlor 12 Continental, the head-quarters of the National Republican Committee, where Hon. W. E. CHANDLER, of New-Hampshire, its indefatigable Secretary, will be found; Parlor No. 18 Girard, where the Philadelphia Committee of Arrangements will be found, and where the tickets of admission to the Convention will be issued. Prominent persons, not members of the Convention have also secured quarters, among whom are Senators MORTON, FERRY, LOGAN and NYE at Parlor No. 15, Girard House; Senator CAMERON, Parlor No. 17, same house; Gen. B. F. BUTLER, and Gov. MCCOOK, of Colorado, at the Colonnade; Gov. WOODFORD, of New-York; Gov. NOYES, and Ex-Gov. HAYES, of Ohio, at the Continental; Hon. JAMES F. WILSON, of Iowa, No. 53, Continental. As yet very few of the delegates or distinguished strangers have arrived, although the early trains today have brought Hon. LEWIS E. PARSONS, of Alabama; Gen. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, of Connecticut; Gov. NOYES and Hon. JOSEPH CORNLY, of Ohio, and some few others.

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

Many, however, are expected by the late trains to-night, and by to-morrow it is probable enough will be gathered here to give some idea of the drift of sentiment among the delegates as to the Vice-Presidency, which is the only business that will come before the Convention concerning which there is any doubt. All that is now known here on that point has been published in the TIMES, and it is not necessary to repeat it. It is probable, however, that COLFAX will be nominated, as I know that among the Ohio delegates are many favorable to him, and will vote for him after the first ballot, when the vote of the State will be cast as a compliment for Hon. WILLIAM DENNISON. If this feeling should prove to be general among the delegates from those States who are instructed to vote for their own citizens on the first ballot, Mr. COLFAX will secure the nomination. But there is little to be heard upon this subject that is not mere speculation, beyond the facts which are already well known; nor will there be until Monday night or Tuesday.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE PRESS.

Today Philadelphia is prepared for and patiently awaits the avalanche of humanity which is about to fall upon her. The interim is a period of comparative quiet and of absolute scarcity of news. Next week there will be a plethora of uproar and items, so that we, who must endure the one and record the other, are just now making the most of the few enjoyable hours which are left us. The only fact I can add by way of closing this letter is, that the Press tickets of admission to the Convention will be issued on Tuesday evening, at Parlor No. 16 Girard House, under the supervision of the Philadelphia Committee of Arrangements. This course has been decided upon as one means of preventing the inundation of the space allotted to the Press by bogus representatives, as is usually the case at National Conventions, when cross-roads newspapers importunately demand privileges which metropolitan journals have not the impudence to ask. Every precaution will be taken to afford every possible facility to all legitimate members of the Press, and to keep out those swarms of intruders who always appear on such occasions. Only such numbers of tickets will be issued as there are seats for the holders. Vigilance will be used to prevent the tickets for the front of the house from doing double duty, as admissions to the full capacity of the building have been issued, and its safety will be endangered if any more are permitted to crowd in.

PREVIOUS CONVENTIONS.

There will be a most generous hospitality shown by Philadelphians to the coming strangers. The only National Conventions heretofore held in the City was that of the Whig, which nominated President TAYLOR, in 1848, and the Republican Convention of 1856, which nominated Gen. FREMONT. The event is therefore an epoch in the history of the city, and no pains will be spared to make the stay of the delegates and others as pleasant as possible. The Union League extends the freedom of its Club-house to the visitors, and its splendid parlors will be chief a centre of attraction during the evenings of next week, when the Club-house will be splendidly decorated and illuminated and a band of music in constant attendance. Altogether the week promises to be as pleasant as it will be memorable.
E. C.

Latest Intelligence from the Field—Prospects of the Candidates for the Vice-Presidency.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1—Midnight.—There have been some few arrivals of importance among whom are Postmaster-General CRESWELL, BARTLETT BENT, of Connecticut; CHARLES S. SPENCER and JNO. D. LAWSON, of New-York. There are, however, but few delegates here yet and they will not begin to appear here in any considerable number before Monday. The New-York delegation will be here entire on that day, and Tuesday morning will hold caucus to elect a chairman and select the various committeemen, and come to some determinations as to the Vice-President. There appears to be some division of sentiment among the delegates as to this, and it is thought HENRY WILSON will have a large vote among them. COLFAX also has strength, and will probably receive nearly half on the first ballot. WILLIAM D. BICKHAM, of the Ohio delegation, has just arrived, and announces that Mr. CRAIGHEAD has a letter from Gov. DENNISON, withdrawing as candidate and that COLFAX will receive the vote of nearly the whole of this delegation. The Vice-Presidency is dubious, and although just now the contest lies between COLFAX and WILSON, it is difficult to say who will be chosen. The Connecticut delegation has determined to bring forward Gen. HAWLEY, and he may be a compromise candidate.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Lieut. MACKENZIE has been ordered to special ordnance duty at Wilmington, Del.

Lieut. NORRIS has been detached from duty at the Signal Office and ordered to the *Tuscarora*.

Col. JOHN CLARK, a prominent railroad contractor, died in Holmesburg, Penn., Thursday, agen fifty years.

A Hessian named CHARLES GOETTLEMAN, aged forty-six, committed suicide at Buffalo yesterday by hanging himself.

GEORGE F. CLARK, alias Prof. Fisher, the aeronaut, who fell from a balloon at Cincinnati, on Friday, died during the night.

Hon JOHN SANFIELD MACDONALD, late Premier of Ontario, died at his residence in Cornwall, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

A Georgia paper reports that Hon. BEN. H. HILL will not oppose GRANT, and that Ex-Gov. JOSEPH E. BROWN will support GREELEY.

Both the Congress and Union Hotels, at Saratoga, were opened yesterday to the public. The influx of visitors has already commenced.

The Shelby Female College, at Shelbyville, Ky., was destroyed by fire Thursday night. The loss is about $15,000, and the insurance from $9,000 to $10,000.

The Rhode Island Legislature at Newport adjourned yesterday afternoon, after a session of four days, to meet in Providence the second Monday in January.

Senator CARL SCHURZ has been invited to visit Little Rock, Ark., to speak on political topics, but replies that he cannot promise anything certain now.

The Couper Boat Club, of Savannah, Ga., yesterday left for Philadelphia to attend the National Amateur Regatta. They will be the guests of the Vesper Boat Club.

The Portland *Press* denies that there is any real opposition to the re-election of Congressman EUGENE HALE among the Republicans of the Fifth District of Maine.

The bill authorizing the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, which has been pending before the Parliament at Ottawa for some time, passed the House of Commons yesterday.

The City Committee on Invitations to the Boston Jubilee have engaged twenty-one suites of rooms at the Revere House, six of which will be reserved for President GRANT and his Cabinet.

Dr. JAMES MACDONALD has been arrested and held in $10,000 bail charged with being an accessory after the fact to the death of Miss BROWN, which was caused by mal-practice, and for which Dr. LYNN is held as principal.

The Bergen County *Watchman* favors the nomination of a new man for Congress in the Fourth District of New-Jersey, and thinks he ought to come from that county. A correspondent names WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, of Teaneck.

SETH GREEN, of Rochester, has just received a valuable gold medal from the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce of the French Republic, in token of appreciation of his labors in pisciculture. He has also been invited to visit France.

At Pontiac, Ill., on Friday, the trial of JOHN SATER for the murder of WM. ROLLINGS, was ended, the jury rendering a verdict of guilty, and he was sentenced to be hanged. The prisoner received the verdict with stolid indifference.

Gov. HOFFMAN has appointed Gen. AMES PILLSBURY, Superintendent of the Albany Penitentiary, the Commissioner on the part of the State to attend the International Congress for Prison Reform, to meet in London. Gen. PILLSBURY will sail on the 8th inst.

The California delegates to Philadelphia reached Chicago Wednesday, and report that there are no Greeley Republicans, and but few Greeley Democrats, on the Pacific coast. They promise a larger majority for GRANT in their State than he had in 1868.

Dr. WM. H. PITCHER, an eminent and widely known physician of Hudson, N. Y., died on Friday night from the effects of poison introduced into his system while performing a post-mortem examination of a subject who had died from erysipelas a few days ago.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer *Ocean Queen*, from New-York May 16, for Aspinwall, arrived at the port of Kingston, Jamaica, on Saturday last, with small-pox on board. She was ordered into quarantine, and afterward proceeded to Aspinwall.

The steam-ship *Rhein*, which sailed from Bremen yesterday, for New-York, carried out Herr JOHANN STRAUSS and his band, the Emperor William's Cornet Quartette and the Prussian Band. All of these come here to take part in the International Peace Jubilee at Boston.

The dam at the Beach Pond Reservoir, in Voluntown, Conn., began giving way at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and a large body of water is flowing out. The millers on the Natchaug and Quinebaug Rivers, below the reservoir, are making energetic efforts to save the dams and buildings.

There has just been organized at Newburg the Orange and Dutchess Railroad Ferry Company, with a capital of $800,000, for the purpose of running between the terminus of the Erie Railway there and the western terminus of the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad, on the opposite side of the Hudson River, making through connection between New-England and the West.

To put at rest the false report that he had gone over to GREELEY, Hon. H. S. LANE, of Indiana, has written a letter in which he says: "I have been open, frank and unreserved in the expression of my preference for Gen. GRANT, both before and since the Cincinnati Convention, and I cannot imagine how the report got into circulation. I shall attend the Philadelphia Convention next week, and show my preference by my action in that body."

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

The Vermont Liberal State Convention a Failure.

Arrival of the Prince of Wales in England.

Celebration in London of the Queen's Birthday.

Prospects of the Revolutionary Party in Mexico.

Graduating Exercises of the Cadets at Annapolis.

VERMONT.

The Liberal Convention a Failure—How the Tammany Candidate is Supported in the Granite State.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RUTLAND, Vt., June 1.—The Liberal Republican Mass Convention was held at this place to-day. It proved to be a complete failure and fizzle, only about 300 men, women and children being present, most of whom were Democrats or Grant men. Scarcely twenty voices were heard voting on any question called up, and there was no enthusiasm displayed. Gen. KILPATRICK did not put in an appearance, the principal speaker being one LEWIS M. COATES, of New-York or Virginia, no one seemed to know which. Other speeches were made by the residents of Rutland and vicinity, though none had any prominence even in local politics. If this is an index of the movement in favor of the Tammany candidate in Vermont, "Good-by to HORACE." C. K. W.

GREAT BRITAIN

The Prince of Wales in London—The Queen's Birthday Celebration.

LONDON, June 1.—Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of WALES have arrived in London from their tour on the Continent, whither they went for the benefit of the health of the Prince.

The celebration in this city of the anniversary of Queen VICTORIA's birthday, which was deferred from the 24th ult. until today, in order to allow the Prince and Princess to participate therein, will take place to-night, when there will be the usual illuminations and festivities.

MEXICO.

Gen. Trevino's Movements—States Held by the Government Forces—Commerce Reviving.

MATAMORAS, May 31.—Gen. TREVINO is concentrating his entire revolutionary force north of the Sierra Monterey, and is strengthening the fortifications of the city, where he intends making last stand.

Gen. CORELLAS is advancing from Saltillo with 5,000 Government troops, toward Monterey. The Government forces hold the cities and States of Zacatecas, San Luis Potosi, and the States of Cohahuila, which would be open to commerce were the insurgents not in Monterey. They also hold a small portion of the State of Nuevo Leon.

Gen. CABALLOS, with 5,000 men, is driving the revolutionists from the frontier back to Monterey, where they will be between his and Gen. CORRELLAS' forces, which will be united to attack Monterey, and either capture TREVINO, whose forces they likely outnumber, or compel him to abandon the place and take refuge in the mountains. Daily skirmishes occur between the advance guard of CABELLO's forces and TREVINO's, always resulting in forcing TREVINO's men back nearer Monterey.

Commerce is reviving with the prospect of the capture of Monterey, which will open the roads to the interior, already under the control of the Government.

GRADUATING CADETS.

Exercises at the Chapel—List of the New Midshipmen.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 1.—The concluding exercises attending the graduating class of naval cadets took place at the chapel, in the Naval Academy, this morning. The chapel was filled with ladies, citizens, officers, and midshipmen. The chancel was occupied by the Academic Board, Secretary ROBESON, Commodore WORDEN, and other officers.

Judge MOSES, of South Carolina, then delivered an address to the midshipmen, after which the exercises at the chapel closed by the benediction.

The dress parade then took place. The first, or graduating class marched to the front, the five "Stars" in front of the class, and were addressed by Secretary ROBESON and presented with their diplomas, after which other members of the class were presented with their diplomas.

Of the class of twenty-six twenty-two received diplomas. The following is a list of the graduates as midshipmen in the navy, with the States of which they are residents. In order of merit the five first named, being "Star" grades, are entitled to wear the star:

Albert T. Freeman, New-Jersey; W. H. Southerland, New-York; Jesse M. Roper, Missouri; Charles E. Fox, New-Hampshire; Nathaniel T. James, California; Robert H. McLean, New-York; Milton K. Schwenk, Colorado Territory; Wm. C. Heicock, New-York; Chas. A. Thompson, Louisiana; Jacob Medary, Ohio; Robert H. Fletcher, Ohio; John C. Fremont, Jr., New-York; Benjamin J. Rinehart, Pennsylvania; Joel A. Barber, Wisconsin; Rogers H. Galt, Virginia; Charles R. Miles, New-York; Albert Mertz, Wisconsin; Aswin W. Lowry, Ohio; Clinton H. Lyeth, West Virginia; Frank S. Hotchkin, New-York; Vincendon L. Coltman, New-York; Oren E. Lasher New-York.

The farewell ball given by the second class of the midshipmen to the graduating class took place at the Battery Round-house last night. A number of ladies from New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore were in attendance. Secretary ROBESON, Rear Admirals SANDS, CASE and HOWARD were also present.

RACING IN CANADA.

Running at Ottawa—Five Races and a Large Attendance.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 1.—The Club races commenced here yesterday. The weather was splendid, and the concourse large and fashionable. The Governor-General and Lady LISGAR, and a large number of the members of both Houses were present. All the races were well contested.

The first was a hurdle-race, two miles, over eight hurdles; $250 to the first horse, $50 to the second. *Duffy* was the winner, *Jackson Green* second. Three started. No time was taken.

The second race was for the Steward's Plate, $400, mile heats; $325 to first horse, $75 to second. The race was won by *Mohawk*, beating *Boaster*, second. Time, 1:45¾, 1:46¼.

The third race was for the Queen's Plate, 50 guineas, mile and a half. *Fearnaught* was the winner. Six started. Time, 2:54½.

The fourth race was the Tally Ho Stakes, $300, mile and a quarter dash; $250 to first horse, $50 to second. There were four entries. The race was won by *Duffy* in 2:54¾.

The fifth race was for the Memorial Plate, $150, one mile and distance; was won by *Mohawk*. Five started. No time was taken.

Meeting of the International Typographical Union.

RICHMOND, Va., June 1.—WM. J. HAMMOND, of New-Orleans, President of the International Typographical Union, which meets here Monday, arrived here yesterday, and delegates are arriving here by every train from all directions. The attendance will be large, and the preparations for the entertainment of the delegates are quite extensive. The Union will visit Petersburg on Thursday, and also all places of interest contiguous to that city and Richmond during their stay.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE "CINQUE MAGGIO."*

FROM THE ITALIAN OF MANZONI.

I.

He was. As still as lay
The cold unconscious clay,
When the last sign of life had fled,
Of that great soul distenanted,
So, at the startling tale,
The breathless world grows pale;
In silence stands to ponder o'er
The fatal page closed evermore,
Nor knows if it may be
That mortal such as he
Shall with red footfall stain
The insulted dust again.

II.

In splendor, on his throne
I saw him, and passed on;
While Fortune, blending smile and frown,
O'erthrew and raised and hurled him down,
Amid the clamorous throng
I scorned to wake my song:
Unskilled to flatter or to sting,
Incense nor outrage would I bring;
But when the lustre splendid
In sudden darkness ended,
Rose with a start to pay
The tribute of my lay.

III.

From Alp to Pyramid,
From Moscow to Madrid,
His ready lightnings flashed and shone,
Vaunt-couriers of the thunderstone,
And lit that sea and this,
Scylla and Tanais—
Was this true glory? Answer ye
That are not, but that are to be;
We at Thy footstool bow,
Maker and Lord, for Thou
Hast of Thy master-hand
Never such marvel planned.

IV.

The stormy joys that fret
The soul on greatness set,
The yearning of the restless heart,
That burns to play the imperial part,
And wins a guerdon higher
Than Madness durst desire—
All this was his; 'twas his to claim
For peril's meed yet greater fame;
Flying, and conquering;
An exile, and a king;
Twice in the dust o'erthrown,
Twice on the altar-stone.

V.

He uttered but his name,
And at his bidding came
Two warring centuries to wait
Upon his pleasure as their fate;
He set, with steadfast mien,
His judgment-seat between;
Then like a vision passed, and wore
His life out on that narrow shore,
A mark for boundless spite,
And pity infinite,
For hate as deep as Hell,
And love invincible.

VI.

As whelm the waters dread
The shipwrecked swimmer's head,
While ever and anon his eye
Strains upward in his agony,
And sweeps the pitiless main
For distant shores in vain,—
So slowly o'er that sinking soul
Did the full flood of memories roll;
Oft on the eternal pages,
Wherein to after-ages
He strove his tale to tell,
The listless fingers fell.

VII.

Oft, as the lazy day
Died silently away,
Earthward the flashing eye subdued,
And with enfolded arms he stood,
While o'er his thought was cast
The shadow of the past;
Again the tented squadrons sprang
To arms, again the ramparts rang;
Surged the bright ranks again,
And wave of mounted men,
And to the word of flame
The instant answer came.

VIII.

Well might the spirit die
In such an agony;
But, strong to succor, from above
Came down a messenger of love,
Raised him from his despair
To breathe a purer air,
And set his feet upon the way
Where Hope's fair flowerets bloom for aye—
To those eternal plains,
Rich in unmeasured grains,
Where man's brief glories fade
In silence and in shade.

IX.

Oh, fair and healing Faith,
Triumphant over Death,
Write thou among thy victories
That loftier majesty than his
Ne'er bent in humbled pride
To Christ the crucified:
Let not the light or mocking word
Be near the wearied ashes heard;
The Lord of weal and woe,
Who raises and lays low,
A living glory shed
Around the desolate bed!

—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

* The anniversary of the death of the first NAPOLEON.

THE CURSE OF TYRRELL.

It was down in Devonshire, the county of counties, where the skies are so blue and the pastures so green, and where, of a truth, coquettish Dame Nature appears ever to don her loveliest garb to please the eye, that in the Summer of 1871 I located myself for an indefinite period, the brevity or the length of which was solely dependent on my inclination, in one of the prettiest and cosiest of those godsends to pedestrian tourists, way side inns.

One of those enigmas in humanity, yclept a St. James-street lounger, whose "crawls" are ordinarily confined to that patrician but circumscribed ground that lies between Piccadilly and Pall-mall, could in no wise sympathize with the rhapsodies that I poured out upon the little oasis on which I had accidentally dropped, or comprehend the real treats that were to be discovered in my rural paradise. But no matter! All those who possess healthy tastes and proper notions of genuine comfort and quiet contentment would assuredly have participated in my sentiment, without dubbing me a romantic blockhead.

The inn was quite a gem in its way, presenting a quaint mixture of the picturesque and the eccentric. It was long and low, with all sorts of juttings here and there, that were not meant to afford any especial convenience, as far as one could perceive, but which were simply vagaries in some builder, who evidently held to the opinion that "irregularity is the line of beauty." The walls were of plaster, and the thatched roof sloped with a good deal of decision in its incline, while chimneys, top-heavy and rakish-looking, surmounted it.

Heavy trails of some hardy parasite, the name of which was beyond the pale of my botanical knowledge, clung to the front of the house, covering it almost from base to summit, and forming thick emerald frames for the square diamond-paned windows; and from the mass of green tendrils, clusters of pale yellow honeysuckle and white-faced jasmine hung out. There was an old porch, too, roughly put together; and within its recess a rude chair, whose wide arms embraced you with so soothing and subtle a charm about them, that it must have been dedicated to the service of the god Morpheus from the hour of its manufacture.

The interior of the inn was decidedly dollish in dimensions, but as bright and clean as a brand-new shilling; and a perfect wilderness of homely flowers obtruded their heads into the rooms, and forced the fact of their sweet existence into your very nose. Being of GOLDSMITH's opinion, that

"Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long,"

I was as happy as a king, with my trim and cherry-cheeked hostess adroitly administering to my simple requirements, and with no intruder on my agreeable solitude but the pet sparrows that, with an astonishing hardihood that a London sparrow never attained, hopped familiarly on to my table, and helped themselves uninvited to the stray crumbs.

My only companions were my drawing materials. An artist—not amateur, but "very much" professional, seeing that I gained my livelihood by the labor of my hands—my sketch-book was of necessity my *vade mecum*; and in the lovely locality which I had found there was no lack of glorious bits of landscape such as Turner has perpetuated so well, from luxuriant forest trees and woody heights, down to exquisite little hollows, the beauty of which was worthy of being transmitted to paper by fingers infinitely more skillful than my own.

Several country seats were in the neighborhood, that I kept in reserve for later labors; and the principal one of them, a rupert and palatial pile called Tyrrell Court, removed about a league from my door, was the show-place of the county.

It was on a sultry and cloudless morning, toward the end of the dog-days, that I stood, not a Peri, but a suppliant, with a portfolio under my arm, at the gate of the Court.

A medium-sized lodge of gothic architecture was just within it, but so imbedded in foliage that its existence might easily have escaped notice. A broad avenue of century-old chestnuts led as straight as an arrow up to the great mansion, and on either side of the carriage-road, upon the undulating pasture land, tall trees were grouped together, beneath whose cool shadow some heads of stately deer browsed quietly; and in my vicinity, a rare sight to a Londoner's eyes, a brace or so of pheasants with glossy plumage, disturbed by my footfall, started upon the wing. Knocking gently at the door of the lodge, I begged permission of the portly dame who answered my summons, to inspect the Court and its vast grounds. My request was granted at once with an urbane courtesy, and taking down a great bunch of keys, she trotted along by my side.

We walked through a formal Italian garden and up the wide steps, that were guarded on either side by huge stone lions couchant, into innumerable saloons that were literally piled up with priceless articles of *vertu*, and hung with rich arras that was supposed to have belonged to good Queen Elizabeth; but bestowing only a cursory glance around at the worm-eaten tapestry and faded splendor, my companion and I proceeded to the great picture-gallery, where the physiognomies of dead Tyrrells for several generations looked down upon our intrusion, some with smiling lips and some with sinister brows.

Mad upon art, I lingered long and admiringly over each good painting, with the glib prattle of my cicerone falling unheeded on my ears. Suddenly my gaze was caught and arrested by the portraits of two men, that were suspended side by side in heavy gilt frames.

The costume of both was that which used to be worn by the English gentleman in the seventeenth century: the powdered hair, the inevitable queue, and the point-lace shirt-frills and ruffles. Both men were in the prime of life, and the faces resembled each other strongly in every feature, but were strangely dissimilar in expression.

"Ah, Sir, I see that, like all other visitors to the gallery, your notice is attracted by those two pictures," remarked the dame with an air of mystery that at once aroused in me a keen feeling of curiosity.

"Yes, I am struck by the strange likeness and yet extraordinary difference that exists between the two faces. Brothers, I presume? Is there any story connected with those portraits?" I questioned, prepared to listen to some highly-flavored sensational legend, such as is usually attached to some one particular picture in every show gallery; a concoction invented for the edification of some mystery-loving tourist, and to elicit an extra douceur for the narrator. I recollect once, when visiting the Church of San Giovanni at Malta, the guide relating the history of the buried knights, amounting to three pages of catalogue, in the space of ten minutes, without a single stop, and all for the sum of a quarter of a dollar. My unworthy scepticism in the Tyrrell gallery was, however, slightly damped, as, glancing furtively at the lodge-keeper, I could not help perceiving that her appearance was infinitely superior to her station in life, and not in the very least after the type of the ordinary run of bear-leaders.

"Those likenesses are of Rupert and Alf Tyrrell, the only sons of that Tyrrell whose portrait hangs just above;" and she pointed to a countenance with handsome massive features, enframed in long white hair that flowed over a courtier's ruby velvet doublet. "There was but two years' difference in their ages, but a vast difference in their dispositions and tempers. According to the family annals, Rupert was of a gentle and yielding spirit, and mild in manner and language; but Alf was a very devil, at least so say the family annals," she added apologetically, fancying, without doubt, that the forcible expression she had used might surprise me.

"And, forsooth, he looks like one," I answered reassuringly, "while the other has the face of an angel."

"Well, Sir, as you are aware, in the olden days the gentry were more given to outdoor sports than they are now; and those two brothers loved hunting and shooting and fishing, and passed three parts of their lives in such pursuits. One day, when they were returning hot and weary after many hours spent in violent exercise, they met an old gypsy crone, unsightly and withered both in face and form.

'Cross my palm with a little bit of silver, and I will tell thee thy fortune, my fair gentlemen,' she cried in whining accents to Rupert; and he, with the genial smile and pleasant way that he always had with him, gave her a shining coin, and placed his white patrician hand in her tawny and shaking grasp. The woman surveyed the lines that traversed it for a minute or so, and then she looked up into his bright blue eyes and marked the winsome curve of his mouth. She let drop his hand, while a dark shade passed over her furrowed brow, but she never uttered a single word.

"'Tis a vile old imposter!" exclaimed Alf, impatient to go on his way. "A fool and his money are soon parted, they say; and, Rupert, you do not deserve the heritage of our rich coffers, when you throw away even a paltry piece on such a horrible type of humanity as that! By my father's beard, she should be strangled at once, or burnt for a witch!'

The old gypsy glared round on him as he gave breath to his taunts, while her deep-sunken eyes gleamed with fire, like lights in the head of a skeleton.

"'No vile impostor or witch, but a truthful seer of fortunes; and, to prove it, I'll tell you your fate, young Sir. Would that this pretty gentleman's life was not entwined with yours,' she added in a plaintive tone as she cast a pitying look toward Rupert. Then in a trice her voice changed, and seizing Alf's hand before he could move away, she hissed out:

"'List ye to the Tyrrell curse:
If two brothers ever nurse
Love for the same maiden,
One brother in his prime shall die;
The other on his bed shall lie,
With pain and misery laden;'

and flinging away his palm with vehemence, she hobbled out of sight as quickly as her tottering limbs could carry her.

Rupert and Alf, with pallid cheeks, glanced at each other as the evil prophecy met their ears. Neither spoke, but in the heart of each rose up the memory of a name, a name that both loved—that of 'Gwendoline.'"

"A tragic-sounding adventure, indeed!" quoth I, slightly amused at the serious expression of my companion's face. "But probably only an unpleasant adventure, and with no results."

"Sir, the wicked gypsy's prediction was but too surely fulfilled, and the curse she pronounced fell not only upon Rupert and Alf Tyrrell, but upon their descendants. Have you never heard rumors of the dark shadow that hangs over this place?" she asked in a hushed but impressive tone, as though fearful lest the inanimate images around would frown upon her indiscreet garrulity.

I shook my head gravely; her awe was positively infectious, and I caught myself looking uneasily around the huge and dreary chamber, against the tall windows of which the twigs outside were slowly tapping like so many ghosts.

"I could not bring myself to relate the tale here, with so many of the family around; but if you would like to hear it, Sir, and will come to the lodge to-morrow, I am sure I shall be only too proud to give you any information I can," she said in suave accents, smoothing her white apron the while.

Assenting gladly to her proposition, and with, I honestly avow, a keen liking for all stories that savored of the "thrilling," I called on the morrow, and heard from her the tale which, in my poor way, I shall endeavor to put on paper.

PART I.

It was on a bright Spring morning in the year of our Lord 1830, that the bells from the tower of an ancient church pealed out loudly and merrily, in order to commemorate the marriage-day of the owner of Tyrrell Court; and this Sir Rupert Tyrrell, in his prime, was as noble and handsome a specimen of manhood as eyes could look upon.

He was over six feet in height, with stalwart shoulders and muscular limbs, and he moved with a haughty gait, as though he were fully conscious of his high position and lengthy pedigree. His face, after the Tyrrell type, was as fair complexioned and as finely chiseled as a woman's, and his eyes were clear and frank like a child's, and blue as the skies; yet no trace of effeminacy dwelt upon his features, for the long, heavy, flaxen-hued mustache drooped over lips that were so firmly cut and so full of strength, that they lent a stamp of decision to the rest of his countenance. Looking upon him, as he stood on the threshold of his home, with the sunlight falling upon him, acknowledging bareheaded the greeting of his retainers, the most fastidious could scarcely have marveled that he had succeeded in winning for himself the heart and hand of the loveliest maiden in all the shire. And none who watched the deep love-light in his eyes, and marked the tender smile that hovered upon his mouth whenever his gaze went toward his wife, could have been skeptical of how dear she was to him.

The Lady Alice was the only daughter of a Duke; but although she owned an ancestry that was far nobler than that of the Tyrrells, she was so humble and lowly in the very might of her love, that she was wont to wonder at the infinite bliss that had fallen upon her, while she deemed the priceless boon of her husband's hand a fit gift for royalty alone. A village girl could not have yielded up to her rustic swain a devotion more pure, more simple, and so utter, than the fair patrician gave to the suitor who came to the ducal halls with "vassals and serfs at his side," but who, in spite of his lineage and knowledge of the great world, returned her affection with all the honesty and genuine warmth of a country squire, whose feelings "society" had neither spoiled nor blunted.

Tyrrell Court was an earthly paradise to the two; and when the clatter of tiny feet and the merry prattle of childish lips resounded in the splendid saloons and galleries, Sir Rupert desired nothing more to complete his content. But it is when the cup of bliss overflows, that "death loves a shining mark—a signal blow!"

When Rupert, the elder boy, was three years of age, and Alf but a twelvemonth old, the Lady Alice died—died suddenly while sitting beside her husband one quiet Summer's eve, with her arm around his neck. In the space of a fleeting breath, the sweet musical laughter was changed into a rigid silence, and the tenderness in her eyes was gone out from them for ever and aye; but even in death, her head, falling forward, rested upon her husband's breast, and her embrace inclosed him still.

She had left him, and he knew it; but there were no witnesses by to note the dumb horror in Sir Rupert's face, to mark the wild glare of dilated eyes, or the terrible quiver of the firm-set mouth, from which no cry issued. That cry was crushed down by giant force into the very depths of his heart, to live and be heard there forever, and the ashen hue that crept upon his cheek never left it more. Bending down, he gazed steadily into the beloved face, and taking the cold hands, he placed them in his breast, to bring back warmth to them; then, after a minute or two, he calmly and quietly raised the slight form, and laid it down reverentially upon the canopy, closing the white lids gently, so as to shut out the awful stare of the eyes, and crossing the fair arms upon the bosom. The evening had closed in, and the shimmering dusk made the features of the dead assume a marble aspect that awed him. He called out loudly, and when his cry was answered, he pointed to the recumbent figure, and hoarsely whispering, "Hush, the Lady Alice sleeps!" he burst into wild laughter and rushed from the room.

But Sir Rupert became no raving maniac after all—only a man prematurely old, overweighted with grief, and dead to all that passed around. His wife had taken with her his all of life as it were, for it seemed to him as though the portion of him she had left behind was but a mere clod, devoid of feeling, insensible to every earthly affection. There was but one object on which his eyes ever lingered for a while, and that was the face of his elder born, for it was a prototype of his dead mother's: the same soft features and pearly tints, the sunlit hair, and now and then even the same tone of voice, making Sir Rupert start up from his waking dreams, only to fall back again wearily and hopelessly into the chair in which he was accustomed to sit, brooding perpetually upon the irremediable past.

The Lady Alice and her husband had resembled each other strongly; but Alf, the younger boy, was unlike either in expression, and his bold black orbs and swarthy cheeks were sights that his father never cared to look upon.

PART II.

Rupert and Alf Tyrrell grew apace; but in all the years that elapsed until they arrived at manhood, no parental affection or solicitude watched over their career. Left entirely to themselves, or to the chance guiding of strangers, it would scarcely have been marvelous if the ill weeds that are indigenous in human hearts choked any stray good seed that Nature's hand might have planted. Notwithstanding the disadvantages of his training, Rupert, however, was noble, unselfish, and of a sweet disposition; but Alf, as dark in soul as in tint, possessed faults enough for both; faults that might have been eradicated or have died out with the wisdom of riper years, had not a pernicious influence been brought to bear upon them. It was at a public school, to which the brothers were sent, that a young Creole named Louis Denley acquired a power over Alf that worked evil upon him, overthrowing any notions of right and fostering in their growth the ill passions that a kindly hand might have calmed and quelled: and, worse than all, the Creole incited in Alf a sentiment of unnatural dislike and envy of his elder brother. Denley was a needy adventurer, unprincipled and unscrupulous, and unprepossessing in appearance. Irritated that all his overtures toward Rupert to gain good-will or confidence had proved futile, he harbored a malicious feeling toward him, none the weaker for being kept concealed under a mask of hypocrisy, from motives of diplomacy. An *anguis in herba*, he smiled in Rupert's face, and stabbed him in the back, never neglecting an opportunity of aggravating the hatred that he had by patient and wily efforts fanned into a fierce flame in Alf's breast. And Rupert, all his life ready and willing to sacrifice everything for Alf's dear sake, watched the Creole's plotting in dismay, but shrank from uttering a reproach. Yet now and then, when he caught a furtive glance from his brother's eyes full of dislike which he could not comprehend, he would try and chase away the idea as a folly that common sense should repudiate at once. He longed to be convinced that an erroneous notion had seized him, and, in the earnest hope that he might elicit a reassuring word, would sometimes allude to the subject that pained him.

"Tell me, Alf, have I vexed you in any way, that you should look at me so angrily as you do sometimes?" he questioned affectionately. A scowl upon Alf's dark brow, and a moody answer ungraciously given, were usually all that he evoked.

"What can it signify to you, or to any one else, how a poor devil of a younger son looks? It is enough to irritate one, I think, that fortune should have emptied all her good gifts into your lap, and left me nothing but misery and enough money to buy a rope to hang myself with!"

"What on earth do you mean, Alf? Surely you know that whatever I am possessed of I am willing to share with you!"

"Except the title and the full coffers of the Tyrrells," sneered the other. "England is an unjust country, I'll swear. Why should the elder brother engross all, just because fate brought him a little sooner into the world, while a miserable younger son may starve in a prison, and rot in a pauper's grave? The laws of other nations are reasonable enough, giving equally to all the children. It is only here that 'the heir,' be he fool or blackleg, has everything pleasant heaped upon him, while his betters may beg their daily bread."

"I do not care to think that 'the heir' in our case is such a scamp as your words infer, dear old Alf; but if you and I could change positions, and our doing so would insure your happiness, I should be perfectly willing. Titles and wealth do not constitute by any means my notions of enjoyment; and I believe *you* would not harbor such morbid and unhealthy feelings, if it were not for your companionship with that fellow Louis Denley. I candidly avow that I do not like him."

"Nor he you!" laughed Alf satirically. "There's no love lost between you, I'll be sworn."

Rupert smiled quietly. His disposition was too even to be easily ruffled by looks and nods that would have completely upset the equanimity of a hotter tempered man.

"Some folks' censure is praise, you know, and Denley's approbation is the last thing I crave for; I may be doing him dire injustice, but I cannot help fancying he has an ulterior motive in trying to incite anger in your breast against me, Alf."

The discussion ended, as all such discussions usually did, by the younger brother turning on his heel with an impatient gesture, while Rupert, ashamed of the emotion, yet dashed away a big drop of wounded feeling from his eye. It appeared to him a weary and futile task to try and evoke kindly sentiments in Alf, and his only hope was in time, which, by removing Denley's power, might bring a little natural affection in one whom he loved with all the warmth and honesty of his nature.

PART III.

After a while, Sir Rupert, whose health was failing fast, desired the presence of his sons; though he had never displayed any especial tenderness toward them, he yet wished to have them near him. The house of the Tyrrells, notwithstanding that all the family was gathered within the walls, was far removed from being a lively abode. An indefinable shadow seemed ever to rest upon it, and the sound of happy voices or resonant laughter appeared entirely out of place in the dreary old rooms and galleries. The Tyrrells, moreover, had never been renowned for their sociable qualities. Ever since the sudden and early death of fair Lady Alice, Sir Rupert had never attempted to sustain even an appearance of hospitality or sociability. He shrank from the task of entertaining strangers; and wrapt up in his own mighty sorrow, the world, with its ostentatious pomps and vanities, had become to him the empty bauble that it in reality is. The gentry around were unknown to Sir Rupert except by name, and his habit was to make a circuit of a mile rather than run the chance of encountering any of his neighbors.

The only visitors at the desolate Court were the old vicar and his only child. The vicar, with his benign features and snowy locks, was the only human being whose gentle voice Sir Rupert listened to patiently and quietly. He was wholly free from cant, and the holy words that fell from his lips, carrying truth with them, had the power sometimes of chasing away the gloom on the baronet's brow, and now and then of even awakening a more hopeful and contented spirit in a breast upon which grief had laid so heavy a hand. Fay Vernon, the vicar's daughter, had been the pet and plaything of both Rupert and Alf Tyrrell when she was a tiny girl, and during the years that had elapsed during their absence from the Court, her beauty had infinitely ripened, and she had grown almost out of their recollection.

Fay, with her small but exquisite proportions, with her delicate Greek profile and nut-brown hair, was attractive to all who looked upon her; and her father was perhaps the most devoted of her admirers, waiting upon her fancies, and ministering to her manifold whims, almost before she gave expression to them. She was all that was left to him of a wife whom he had worshiped, and upon her he lavished the whole tenderness of his honest heart. It pleased Fay to play the coquet now and then, and assured that she was goodness and purity itself, he allowed her to flit in and out of the Court, just in the same manner as she was wont to do in her own parsonage home. She was the only ray of sunshine that ever penetrated the gloom of Tyrrell, and her presence was welcomed by all its inmates, not excepting the gloomy owner himself.

Louis Denley was a guest of the Court as well. Alf had desired it, and to please him Rupert had preferred the request to his father, who seldom refused a wish of his elder son's. Fay Vernon, albeit of good and gentle nature, was slightly given to antipathies. From the first moment of looking upon Louis Denley she had shrunk from his society; but the Creole, self-satisfied, never noticed her manner, and even pictured to himself the possibility of winning her love, in spite of her steady efforts to avoid him. He fancied that he loved her too, and this lent a greater impetus to his endeavors to force himself continually upon her; but if his feelings had been analyzed, it would have been found that a rumor of a heavy dowry in store for Fay Vernon, whose family was one of the best in the county, was the chief motive that actuated his attentions to her.

One Summer day, seizing what appeared to him a golden opportunity, Denley surprised her in a secluded path. The girl flushed up over brow and neck. She hated Louis in her own childish impetuous fashion, and his vicinity always gave her a nervous and unpleasant sensation, which she was too volatile to try and dissect. Enough for her if she succeeded in eluding him. Now, as he approached her, she shrank away from him as far as the width of the path would admit of her doing, walking as fast as her small feet would carry her; but the Creole, utterly unconscious of the aversion written legibly enough upon her features, commenced speaking in the oily accents which she so distrusted and disliked.

"Nay, do not hurry so, Miss Vernon, I beg of you. It is not often that such a happy opportunity is afforded us of being alone together."

She flashed out a wrathful glance at him for his assumption in supposing that such a meeting could in any wise be agreeable or welcome to her; but merely measuring him from head to foot for a moment, with contempt in her pretty eyes, she hurried still faster on her way.

Denley, lacking all delicacy or refinement, placed his hand upon her sleeve to detain her; and losing all patience, she shook off his touch as if it had been a noxious insect, and spoke out loud and passionately.

"What do you mean by intruding yourself on me like this, Mr. Denley? I will thank you to leave me at once."

"Leave you, Miss Vernon? *certainly* not. This is too favorable a moment for speaking to you, and I am not going to let it slip from me. I want to tell you that I admire you more than any woman in the world, and that I love you with all my heart. I come of as noble a stock as your own, and I have estates in Jamaica which would buy up a dozen Tyrrell Court. I offer you my name and wealth, and I feel certain that you cannot esteem them paltry gifts; and, Fay, I think, nay I am *sure*, that you love me dearly."

The girl grew hot and cold with intense indignation, while her cheeks turned red and white alternately, and she crushed down the gravel under her tiny heel with a vehemence that astonished her companion, who, wrapt up in a beatific self-confidence and complacency, stood before her, throwing as much pathos into his hard black eyes as he could muster up.

"Love you? why, I hate you, and sooner than become your wife, I would gladly lie down in my grave."

The fiery Creole blood mounted up in a moment, as the scorn in her looks and voice became evident to him. He was of a mean and low nature, a bully but a coward, notwithstanding his strong muscular figure and bold face, and even her show of spirit cowed him for a while; but any woman who offended him, or hurt his overweening self-love, became to him at once an object for persecution and insult. He looked round, and saw that he and Fay were quite alone.

"Would you answer Alf Tyrrell like this, if he told you that he loved you?" he asked insolently.

"Any questions that Mr. Alf Tyrrell asked me, and my reply, can in no way concern you," she said haughtily, and she tried to walk on.

"Not so fast, if you please," he answered imperiously; and he seized hold of her delicate arm with an iron grasp, while the dark face he bent over her was livid with passion.

"*You shall* tell me what you would say if Alf asked you to marry him."

Fay stood in his strong hold, powerless to move a step until it should please him to release her from such "durance vile." All her courage was oozing fast, and she threw longing looks around for some signs of protection from her tormentor; but the grounds of Tyrrell Court abounded in lonely and romantic paths and nooks, and no kind face was in sight. From sheer physical fear she thrust down the pride that prompted her to sustain a dignified silence.

"If Alf Tyrrell desired me for a wife, I should have to refuse him, because I do not love him," she faltered low.

"Because you love his brother Rupert, or rather it is the heir of Tyrrell Court that has enchained your affection. Faugh! all your sex are alike; ready to sell themselves, body and soul, for position and wealth. I tell you that it is not Rupert that you care for, but his worldly possessions; and he, poor fool, imagines perhaps that you are simple, and true, and pure. Listen to me: if it had been Alf who had taken your heart from me, I would have spared you; but I *hate* Rupert, and those lips shall not go to meet his pure and untainted!" he shouted almost, holding her still tighter as she struggled to be free. The sweet pink bloom faded right out of her face, and she felt faint and cold; but gathering together all her strength, she gave a loud scream for help. Denley stooped low to close her mouth with the threatened kiss, when a blow dealt on his head laid him on the earth, stunned by the force of the arm that had aimed it.

"Fay, for God's sake, tell me what all this means," Rupert questioned angrily. He loved the girl better than his own life, and it maddened him to think that she had been alone with such an unprincipled villain as he believed Louis Denley to be.

Now that protection had arrived, and fear was over, Fay's thoughts flew back to Denley's inuendos regarding the nature of her feelings for Rupert. She knew quite well that her heart was his wholly, without any reservation whatever, that no shadow of a mercenary or interested sentiment mingled in her devotion. Rupert Tyrrell bereft of riches and name would have been as dear, nay, even dearer to her than as the heir to titles and wealth; and often in her girlish dreams she had pictured a life in an humble cottage, where "love among the roses" was all in all. If a crowned head had besought her favor, Rupert, with naught to recommend him but himself, would have won her hand. But now, as though indifferent to his pleading eyes and tones, she stood leaning against a tree, with her gaze resting upon the senseless figure of Denley; while the thought that if the Creole had given her credit for such unworthy feelings, perchance he whose opinion she valued above everything in the world might do the same, was uppermost in her mind.

Fay was of a proud and sensitive nature, and in order to hide her heart from Rupert's gaze, she strove to place a mask of coldness and nonchalance over it. Still she could not bear that any one should deem her guilty of being willingly alone in so secluded a spot with Denley.

"It was no fault of mine that I was here with that man," she said with a shudder, and her face turned whiter and whiter.

"Fay, you are trembling," cried Rupert, all his wrath and jealousy vanishing in a trice, as he marked the unwonted palor of her cheek. "The scoundrel, to have frightened you like this! By heaven, he shall account for his conduct when he recovers his consciousness."

Fay Vernon looked up at him as he spoke, and a great fear crept over her lest any danger should befall him. Every hair of his head was precious in her sight. Rupert caught her yearning glance before she could avert her gaze. The next instant all doubt and suspicion had passed, and he was pouring out the feelings she had called up in his breast.

"Child, listen to me! Do not take away your eyes from mine; see how truly mine are telling you of the love that fills my whole being! Ever since you were a tiny girl, and used to throw your fairy arms round my neck and lisp out 'Good Rupert,' you have been the ruler of my destiny. I never forgot your angel face and your winning ways all the years we were parted; your image, Fay, has never been absent from my memory; and now, that time and absence have proved that mine is no ephemeral love, that to have you for my wife is the blessing I ask from heaven in each prayer I breathe, do not from any motive blast the happiness that one dear word from you can give. If you love me, Fay, lift up your eyes just once, and let me read your answer there!"

He had overheard Denley's insinuations regarding the girl's feelings, but truthful and pure-minded himself, he could not harbor ill thoughts of any one, and more especially of one so infinitely dear to him as Fay. He had divined at once that the sudden coldness of her manner toward him arose from wounded pride or delicacy; but the sincere ring in his voice went straight to Fay's heart, and dispersed all fancy on her part that Rupert shared Denley's suspicions. Her soft blue eyes looked up shyly at him as he had desired, and a fervent pressure of her red lips proved his gratitude.

When the Creole recovered his consciousness he found himself alone, and staggering to his feet, he walked slowly to the Court under the shelter of the dusk. He crept into his own room, and hastily putting together his valise, he stole noiselessly through the grounds, and taking the first train, was quickly whirled away from Tyrrell. Rupert's blow had fallen heavily on his craven heart as well as on his head, and he shook with fear at the bare vision of encountering his adversary again; but nevertheless he cherished a mortal hatred against him, and his brain was busy with diabolical schemes of revenge against him whose hand had struck him.

PART IV.

It was a very dark hour for Alf Tyrrell when the news of his brother's betrothal to Fay Vernon came to him. He loved her as dearly as his naturally cold and selfish disposition allowed of, and her loss aggravated tenfold the ill-feeling he bore to Rupert. True, he had never breathed his passion to its object, but he had only bided his time for doing so; for an indefinable presentiment hung over him that fortune, ever strange and fickle, would be kinder to him ere long, and that, with the strong aid of wealth, his suit would assuredly be prosperous. He had even avoided Fay at times, in the fear that his real feelings toward her might lead him into speaking prematurely, and thus perchance lose him his cause. But now the knowledge that the girl was lost to him came like a thunderbolt and roused up a malignity to Rupert, the vehemence of which almost frightened himself. For days he secluded himself in his own chamber, affecting illness as an excuse for his eccentric behavior, and too proud to let others perceive his true ailment; and then, when solitude appeared to drive him wild, he rode out for hours, leagues distant from the Court, on a horse that none but himself cared to mount. A fiery and vicious animal was the Erl King, with a magnificent coal-black coat, and large wicked eyes that boded mischief, but with paces like the wind; and in Alf's darkest moods, rapid motion and violent exercise seemed the greatest panacea he knew.

Meanwhile the hours were rosy enough to the lovers, until a heavy grief came to Rupert in his father's death. Although there had never been any excess of paternal affection in the old baronet, Rupert loved him well; and the fact of becoming successor to the title was no consolation to him in his bereavement. He cared so little for the world, and all the goods that worldly folks desired, that a new lease of life granted to the father whose eyes had been often wont to rest kindly upon him, would have been a real boon to the sorrowing son. But the old man died quietly and peacefully after his long life of trouble, and, according to the habit of Tyrrell, a black flag waved from Tyrrell Church, to let the folks around know the owner of Tyrrell was dead.

Not so Alf. In his breast there was rejoicing that only one life lay now between him and the position he had coveted all his days. His voice was the very last to hail his brother "Sir Rupert;" and Rupert, when he noted the malice and envy in the fraternal congratulations, wished with all his heart that Alf had been the heir instead of himself. Alf loved glitter and gold so much, that it seemed a vagary of Fate not to have made him the inheritor of Tyrrell.

Alf grew daily more passionate and irritable, until his very presence became a kill-joy to all with whom he came in contact. Fay dreaded his vicinity, and fled when his step was heard; and Rupert, aware that the sight of him added to moroseness that was almost unbearable, strove to keep out of his way.

Until one day, and then, forgiving and tender-hearted as he had ever been, Rupert knelt by his brother's side, wiping the cold dews off the dark brow, while Alf, crushed and crippled, lay as helpless as an infant on his couch. Erl King, the only creature on whom Alf had lavished caresses, as well as blows, maddened by a cruel hit from his reckless rider, had thrown him, and, after dragging him some distance, had left him a disfigured and inanimate heap upon the road, where he was discovered by some laborers, and carried back to the Court. It seemed to be a punishment from heaven for the man to whom that heaven was infinitely less dear than the gross earth and all its fading attractions; but Rupert never dreamed of this. He only knew that his brother was before him, a ghastly being with the semblance of life scarcely left on his features; a miserable distorted object, to whom the love of woman was forever debarred, and one on whom no eyes would ever desire to look, and an intense pity filled his soul.

"Dear Alf, if you only knew how much I grieve for you!" he could not refrain from murmuring as he performed some service for the wretched sufferer.

"Grieve! why should you grieve, Sir Rupert? You have Tyrrell, and a fair wife in prospect; think of your own happiness, and leave me alone!" Alf would mutter angrily, with a malevolent gleam on his face.

Rupert, deeply hurt, would seek out Fay, and with her bright head upon his breast, and her little hand close clasped in his own, forget that aught but infinite and perfect bliss existed in this world. Twelve months had rolled by since his father's death, and in a few more hours Fay was to be his wife and the mistress of Tyrrell Court. Full of fairy visions of the future, Rupert and she parted at the parsonage on the eve of their wedding-day, and Rupert's kiss had lingered longer and more tenderly upon his betrothed's lips, while she had murmured a blessing again and again as her eyes followed his figure until it was quite lost to view in the gloom of a starless night. Leaning over the rustic gate, loth to leave the spot where she had bidden him good-night, with her heart full of her lover and with his soft tones still upon her ear, Fay was suddenly aroused out of "love's young dream" by icy-cold fingers gripping hard at her arm, while a familiar voice whispered harshly, "To-morrow will bring no wedding!" and ere she could turn toward the evil prophet, a dark form glided quickly out of sight, but not before the girl's trembling mouth had uttered audibly, "The Creole!"

Her heart, but a moment before beating high with hope and happiness, sank within her with terrible misgiving. A cold chill ran through her frame, and with blanched cheeks she entered her home, startling her father, who was at his accustomed studies, by flinging her white arms round his neck and sobbing vehemently on his bosom; and when she had told him all that had occurred, he, believing it was but the work of overwrought fancy, laughed at her fears, and almost persuaded her into his own view of the matter.

But in the lonely night-watches that low and evil voice kept ringing in her ears, and as the hour of one told her that the morrow had indeed broken, Fay, unable to rest quietly in her bed, paced her room with rapid strides, wringing her little hands and calling on Rupert's name. She felt as though each moment that must elapse ere they met again in the church which they would leave as "one," would seem to her like hours, so much fear and anxiety was in her mind. Then as the moon grew on, Fay's bridesmaids came to deck her in her wedding gear; but she sat still and white, and almost as cold as a statue, in her bridal dress of satin, such as the future lady of Tyrrell should wear, while they fastened the wreath of orange blossoms into her lustrous hair, and adjusted the long lace vail to shade the blushes on the soft cheek, and the throbbing of the gladsome heart.

But no blushes were tinging Fay Vernon's cheek, no happy pulses were beating beneath her embroidered bodice. Only her lips were quivering and pale, and her fingers twitched nervously in her lap; and the bridesmaids, alarmed at the aspect she wore, halted in their task. Then suddenly there fell upon their ears the sound of the deep-toned bell from the belfry of Tyrrell Church. No merry marriage peal, but tolling, tolling, solemn and slow; tolling for a soul that was fled.

Fay started to her feet, flinging her arms over her head, and with the light of madness in her eyes. Throwing open her window wide, she gazed out wildly as though searching for something. It was there! On Tyrrell Church the great black flag waved in the morning light, and with one piercing shriek she fell senseless to the ground.

Eight days after the poor old vicar bent broken-hearted over his dead child—for Fay, never recovering consciousness, had quickly passed away from life in delirium, with her parched lips ever murmuring, "To-morrow will bring no wedding;" and while he mourned, the bells of Tyrrell Church chimed out loudly, proclaiming that the miserable cripple Alf was master of the broad domains, Sir Alf Tyrrell of Tyrrell Court; for Rupert, found murdered on the morning of his marriage-day in Tyrrell Woods, lay side by side with his ancestors in the gloomy family vault, and the only mouth that could have brought the foul assassin to justice was closed by the hand of death. Thus it was that the old gypsy's prophecy was but too truly fulfilled.

"List ye to the Tyrrell curse:
If two brothers ever nurse
Love for the same maiden,
One brother in his prime shall die;
The other on his bed shall lie,
With pain and misery laden."

—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

NAPOLEON'S VILLA AT ARENENBERG.—Arenenberg is only a ten minutes' walk from Ermatingen. The entrance of the domain of the Ex-Emperor is very unpretending, and the same is the case in reference to the little park surrounding the dwelling-house. Nothing indicates that we are on the property of a once very powerful Emperor; the whole domain might just as well belong to Mr. Smith, the retired grocer. Nay, Mr. Smith would probably have built a porter's lodge, and applied here and there some escutcheons or crowned initials, to make believe that he was connected in some way or other with the Fitz Smiths.

Though NAPOLEON III. styled himself once a *parvenu*, he has not shown the bad taste of one in Arenenberg. There is nowhere to be seen an N. with the Imperial crown or any other emblem of his princely state. The whole domain is only distinguished from many others in its neighborhood by its charming site on the brow of a hill, sloping down toward the lake, and offering a splendid view on the hill of the Black Forest and the smiling fields and villages of the Thurgau.

The dwelling-house is a rather plain three-storied square building of very moderate size. From the garden we came direct upon a small hall, which receives its light only from the entrance door. Opposite this door is a rather narrow winding staircase, the only connection with the upper part of the building.

The hall is extremely simple. To the right and the left are arranged some very meagre-looking trophies, from arms of the Middle Ages. Near the wall stands a table with a letter-box, and the only ornaments of the hall are six oil-paintings, representing six Arabian chiefs conquered by NAPOLEON I.

Through a door to our left we enter a very simply furnished room, in which the pictures only had any interest. The curtains and the coverings of the sofa and chairs were of the plainest kind of woolen stuffs, of rather old-fashioned patterns. Over the sofa hangs a life-size picture of a pretty boy, girded with a large splendid Turkish sword, representing Prince NAPOLEON CHARLES, the eldest son of Queen HORTENSE, who died in 1807. Among the other pictures in that room we noticed NAPOLEON III., as a young man in citizen's dress. He is represented in a rough snow landscape, leading his horse. Besides these pictures there were some other family portraits.

An adjoining room looks like a tent, with a blue and white striped paper. We saw here a fine portrait of Queen HORTENSE, of NAPOLEON I. as General, at Arcola, with the colors in his hand; portraits of the Kings of Holland, of Spain, of Naples; but we saw nowhere a portrait of JEROME, or of the Prince Plon-Plon, his son. Some of the furniture dates from the time of Queen HORTENSE.

The largest and most elegant room on the ground-floor is the library, but this room is so simple that it would scarcely satisfy a retired tradesman. The paper is red, and curtains and furniture are of a yellow damask, somewhat faded. The room looks elegant on account of two good-sized mirrors in the two corners of one end and the pictures on the walls.

The whole library consists of about one hundred volumes. I had no time to examine the titles of the books. A table with a desk stands before the sofa, and on three side-tables are exhibited some Egyptian trifles and a terrestrial and celestial globe. Over the sofa hangs a very fine life-size portrait of the Empress JOSEPHINE. There are some other family pictures in the library, and among them are the two sons of Queen HORTENSE.

The adjoining billiard-room contains some fine water-colors, representing Oriental towns and scenes from the time of NAPOLEON I. The whole side opposite the windows is occupied by a large allegorical oil-painting, of which I had not time enough to find out the meaning.

The dining-room, which also represents a tent, is extremely simple. It is only furnished with a buffet, a round table, and some chairs. On the wall hang engravings, all representing scenes of the life of NAPOLEON I., and well known.

The simplicity of all these rooms is really surprising. I nowhere saw vases or other ornaments, not even a *pendule*, and no carpets.

The numerous company prevented us having sufficient time to examine details, and we were not allowed to see the upper part of the house. I had been told that it does not offer anything more remarkable than the ground floor. Workmen have been busy removing a little theatre which was there. The rooms are very simple, and so is the saloon or drawing-room. The furniture is very miscellaneous, dating partly from the time of Queen HORTENSE.

The room in which she died is left untouched. There is nothing remarkable in it, except two chests of drawers, formerly belonging to MARIE ANTOINETTE, the harp of Queen HORTENSE, and a laurel crown she had just finished for her coffin when she died.—*Temple Bar.*

THE MEANNESSES OF RESPECTABILITY.—Everybody, it has been remarked, has a pet virtue or a pet vice, and it may almost more truly be said that everybody has a pet meanness. The meannesses of respectability are of all kinds and degrees. They vary of course with different people. Some can never settle with a cabman without a desperate struggle over the odd sixpence, and a rankling sense of injury and ruin if the obdurate Jehu happens to get the better of them; others are dismayed if they are unexpectedly caught at church when the offertory bags are sent round. With others, again, the weak point is perhaps stationery, or some other cheap article for household use; they can never bring themselves to make a bold investment of a few shillings' worth at a time, but go on from hand to mouth with petty purchases which may have an economical appearance in detail, although they are pretty sure to prove more extravagant in the long run than a larger order. There are even rumors that a raid upon club paper is not absolutely unknown. We wonder how many people ever think of buying a few new pens. There seems to be a superstitious notion among a large class that pens never wear out; they must be handed down in families almost as if they were articles of great cost and rarity. Blotting-paper, too, is apt to be cherished as an object of extravagant luxury, over which persons of moderate means are bound to be very careful. People who think nothing of going to considerable expense for a dinner or a trip to the country, will go on for months painfully economizing with a few wretched blackened leaves rather than spend sixpence on a fresh supply. The old system of franking letters produced a characteristic development of meanness. The shifts and contrivances to which people used to resort to procure a frank; the labor, and sometimes even, as it would appear, the expense, to which they put themselves to get at some one who had it in his power to confer the coveted favor; the intrigues, entreaties, supplications to which they stooped, are almost incredible. It is only fair, of course, to remember that the rates of postage were enormously high as compared with the rates of the present day, and also that eighteen-pence or a couple of shillings was then a relatively larger sum than now. Yet, after making every allowance on this account, it is amazing that persons who were not in pinched circumstances should have thought it worth while to hunt after a frank, valued at perhaps two shillings or thereabouts, with such keenness and unblushing mendicancy. It was a fashionable meanness, and everbody practiced it. It is amusing to note in the letters and diaries of the last generation how the getting of a frank, or a fruitless pursuit of one, was deemed quite important enough to be recorded, and how frequently the incident turns up. The parallel to this morbid passion in our own day is perhaps the mania for orders for the play. M. TAINE has remarked with some astonishment in his recent letters that amusements of this kind form a small item in the expenses of an English middle-class family, and that it is thought a necessary economy to go to the theatre only when free passes can be procured. Managers, actors, dramatic critics, newspaper editors, whose pockets are supposed to be stuffed with orders, are importuned recklessly and shamelessly, in order that well-to-do people may be provided gratuitously with what they could themselves purchase for a few shillings whenever they chose. During a discussion of the subject a year or two since, it was stated that managers and actors frequently receive letters from persons who are entire strangers to them, expressing a desire to witness their performances, and begging for orders. Perhaps the lowest depth of meanness to which respectability descends is in seeking medical attendance at the hospitals, thus abusing the charity of these institutions and defrauding the poor, whose places they occupy. At a recent Poor Law Conference, it was asserted that cases were known in which respectable householders had disguised themselves as servants in order to procure gratuitous advice and medicine; and, even without disguise, people in comfortable circumstances not unfrequently avail themselves of the hospitals rather than call in a doctor to attend them. This, however, is not merely a meanness, but an act of dishonesty, and it is a pity there is no means of punishing it as it deserves. Reasonable economy is always respectable in small things as in great, but the meannesses of which we have been speaking are at the best but bastard economies, and serve not unfrequently as an excuse for extravagance in other ways. Wasteful people often have fits of petty parsimony, and will squander a pound with great equanimity on the strength of the supposed virtue and self-denial which has been exercised in some shabby trick for saving sixpence.—*The Saturday Review.*

BEAU BRUMMEL'S DRESS.—Dress had at that time become very untidy. FOX, and many of the leading men of the day, affected a supreme contempt for all outward adornment; and it consequently grew to be considered the mode for a gentleman's appearance to be as *négligé*, or to speak more correctly, as slovenly, as possible. But a reaction was gradually setting in, and BRUMMEL, who had been conspicuous from boyhood for the scrupulous neatness of his appearance, now determined to be the best-dressed man in London. His figure was remarkably good, and he took care that it should always be displayed to the fullest advantage by a perfectly-fitting coat. His special aim, however, was to avoid anything marked, considering it a great mortification for any gentleman that his dress should attract observation in the street. In this particular he was most successful, being distinguished only, as Lord BYRON truly said of him, by "the exquisite *propriety* of his appearance." His chief forte lay in his cravat; this important article had hitherto consisted of a piece of limp cambric, loosely fastened round the throat. BRUMMEL, however, took care to have his slightly starched, and the arrangement of this part of his dress would seem to have been fraught with the deepest anxiety; for it is related that a friend, calling upon him one morning before the completion of his toilet, met his valet coming down-stairs with a quantity of neck-cloths, slightly tumbled, under his arm. On being questioned on the subject, the man replied, with great gravity: "Oh, these are our failures." His figure, as has already been mentioned, was undeniable, but there all his claims to beauty ceased; his face, though pleasing, was not handsome—it was too long, though otherwise well-shaped, and his features were ordinary; his complexion and hair were fair, the latter, as well as his whiskers, inclined to sandy; his eyes gray, and in this feature, as well as his mouth, lay his great power of expression.—*Temple Bar.*

LOST.

"Jubbles," said the speaker, who was in the chair, that is to say, he stood on the seat of it, and was leaning on the rail, facing the Police Sergeant.

"What, my little man?" asked the Sergeant. The little fellow seemed to notice the look of incredulity on his interrogator's face, and, of course, following one of Max Muller's rules, which shows that the primative or early races, in order to be either more impressive, or because they had a paucity of ideas, lifting a small and chubby, but very dirty finger to his nose, now said, "Jub-bubbles." This he repeated three times in a most decided way, and having fixed on this reduplicative patronymic, stood inflexibly by it, and would not budge from it under a most vigorous amount of cross-questionings.

"Not more than three years old at the furthest," said the Sergeant. "He's been here more than an hour, and I can't get more of his name than that."

"Looked in the Directory?" I ventured to remark.

"Yes; there are some Bubs to be found there, but none have lost a child. Maybe he is a country child. Moo-moo," said the kind Sergeant, imitating a cow. Jub-bubbles remained as stolid as a Judge, and was perfectly indifferent to a very clever imitation of mine of the crow of a cock.

"Evidently not a country child, or he would have shown it straight after that. Its wonderful, though, how far the children stray from; we have had three and four year olds come to New-York and wander through the streets, that had strayed away thirty miles from New-York. Brooklyn children are common as are Jersey City and Hoboken babies. How they smuggle themselves on the ferry-boats is strange. On procession days we have whole rafts of children. Of course the number of lost children increases in Summer. Just about now it's heavy. I couldn't tell you what all the offices picked up. May be three-fourths of them are sought after by their parents a few hours after they are lost. After sun-down if no one claims them, they are sent to the Mulberry-street Head-quarters, to be left until called for. This month as many 400 were carried there. I should think it wasn't much out of the way to say 2,000 children are picked up by the policemen every month, and you, Jub-bubbles, if you go on calling yourself that way, will be likely to go there. But where is Henderson," added the Sergeant, as if a happy thought had just entered his brain. "He is most the only man on the force who can master this kind of thing. Ah! I see by referring to my book he is on the Bowery, and will report in ten minutes, when his time of duty is up. Henderson is gifted this way. You know they have a clerk in the Post-office who has the special faculty of making out all the impossible inscriptions on letters. Henderson's just that kind of a party, only he reads babies just like print. They do say he had a wife and a baby once himself, and lost them both, which makes him mighty tender that way. He's got a lot of toys stored away somewhere, which he keeps on purpose for working up these kinds of jobs. He makes out names when it sounds most like Chinee to us. This child here (don't cry so, my little man, nobody is going to hurt you) wasn't picked up while he was on his rounds, or he would have known about him straight. Henderson is about as good a specimen of a policeman as you can find; as brave as a lion and as gentle as a lamb, but baby-hunting is his specialty. Of course, he wouldn't like to know that we rate him here as the first baby detective in the City, but if one of my little ones was to stay away I would put Henderson on the track at once. He has a wonderful eye for a little calico gown, or a pair of socks, or a pianoforte, or a dimple face under a mask of dirt."

"Any child stealing now?" I asked.

"None to mention of. That belongs to the story-books. It's gone quite out of fashion. Occasionally a case comes before our notice of enticing off a well-dressed child, and stealing some of the clothes off of its back, especially in Winter time, when a cloak or a tippet or a muff is easy slipped off. Then, too, hair-clipping used to be, so I hear, a dodge, but I never had much faith in that. You know what that is? Taking a child with pretty long hair and shearing off the curls, and selling them to the barber. But I never believed in that. It ain't a paying business. A case or so was reported to us this Spring, but we were rather of the opinion that it was the servant girl who did it, may be because the child's hair was hard to frizzle, or just as likely to spite the mother. Such a row as that last lady made. Lived on the Fifth-avenue. Kept a bothering us for months, and a writing to Head-quarters and threatening to expose us in the newspaper, and all that kind of thing, just as if we didn't come in for enough abuse that way. The best of the joke was that the little girl herself, as cunning and pretty a little miss as you ever saw, hardly five years old, when I asked her if she was not sorry that all her long golden locks had been cut, said: "No; that she wasn't, she hated it—because they pulled it so when they fixed it." I didn't like to tell the lady so, but just my idea of it was that the little puss had done it herself, and was afraid to declare State's evidence. Some of the poor people mixes babies, though, dreadfully. It's very hard to bring charges against human nature of willful neglect, but one sees so many things in a Police station. These Summer excursions is very difficult things on children—kind of hard on 'em. The parents gets a dancing, or mostly on a spree; now you would think that mothers always, or even fathers, could tell their own, but sometimes they don't, and babies get levanted off in a surprising manner, and I have known it to take close on to a week before we could assort them right, and to the satisfaction of all parties. Once, that was four years ago, there was a matter of seven little children left in charge of a girl of seven, on a barge, while the mamas went on shore for a frolic. Some scamps took the pains to attract the little girl's attention and carry her off, while others deliberately undressed the babies, and mixed up their rig. Bless me, if I know whether that matter has been quite settled yet."

"Anything like the English baby-farming here?" I inquired.

"It does exist, I think, to a small extent, but it is very hard to trace; but baby-hiring and baby-swopping does. It's a foreign business, and one which is on the increase. A good, healthy child and a pretty one is worth on hire from fifty to seventy-five cents a day. The Italians are mostly on that lay."

"The children are drugged, I suppose?" I asked.

"I am afraid very often. I have a woman spotted now. You may have seen her on her route, (the Sergeant described her minutely to me, and I recognized the picture he drew of her,) who must drug the baby she lugs around. Here are the notes about her," and the Sergeant read as follows: May —, child was asleep from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M., when it awoke for about ten minutes, when it went asleep again until 5½, when another woman came and nursed it and carried it off. Child looked to be about eighteen months old." That don't seem natural, does it? You see the bother is to catch them in the act of hoodwinking the child. We have, however, a pretty good watch on all the parties, and may haul them up for it some day. But here is Henderson. Know this little one?"

The policeman thus addressed was as fine a specimen of the physical man as one could see. He was six feet high and burly in proportion, with a particularly handsome face and clear gray eye. "Says his name is—what was it, my little fellow?" asked the Sergeant.

"Jub-bubbles," said the child.

Henderson eyed the child for a moment, then took out his large silver watch and gave it to the child, who clutched it in a minute.

"One of you fellows," he said, speaking to two or three of his comrades, "go round the corner and buy a stick of candy and a cake—not a doughnut, that's indigestible—but something with sugar on it. You see, Sir," said he, addressing me, "there is nothing like candy to open a child's mouth, it kind of makes friends right off. Cake is good, but not so telling. Jub-bubbles! I can't think of any people on my round with a name exactly like that. Just about this time what with moving, people ain't regularly settled down, and I haven't thoroughly spotted the children yet. May be he is a new comer. Sergeant, let me have the child. Come off that chair, youngster, and let's have a walk, and see if we can't find a tin horse." Somehow or other, the child, who had been very shy with us, took to Henderson quite naturally, and hoisted on the policeman's shoulders, with one hand clutching his newly-made friend's hair, and with the other one tightly grasping his nose, they marched once round the room and out into an adjoining office. Presently they came in again, Jub-bubbles this time with a tin horse. Just then the cake and candy made their appearance. For a moment such an assemblage of delights seemed an *embarras de richesse* to Jub-bubbles. Presently, though never relinquishing his hold on the horse, he was seduced by the candy. Henderson offered him the cake, which he refused, and whimpered for the candy.

"Ain't hungry," said Henderson, as he handed the candy to Bubbles, who took it with singular avidity. "Not being hungry," continued Henderson, oracularly, "means to say he must have had his supper—just as if it was stated, that he hadn't been lost over an hour. Children of this age," he added, quite dogmatically, "is mostly hungry all the time, providing they are healthy. That pint being fixed, next comes, where he lives—or, what is just as good, what his daddy does for a living. If his daddy be a tailor, or a shoe-maker, that ain't hard to discover; but if his daddy is a laborer, or he ain't got none at all, and lives off his mammy, the game is a much harder one to find out. He was found, you say, near the Bowery and Hester-street, and some of the neighbors said they thought he had strayed along somewhere from the East River. Was there any show in that neighborhood as was working itself up to the Bowery today?" "There was two organs—one with a monkey—and a parcel of horn-blowers, a playing somewhere in that neighborhood," replied one of the force. "That won't do; that was in the morning; but stop—wasn't there a funeral on the other side of the Bowery?" said Henderson, reflectively; "carriages and hearses is mighty taking with a child. So I places that child just the opposite from where the neighbors think he comes from, and I'll stick to that until I can find something better. You see he is decent clothed, and that little petticoat of his'n was clean this morning, and for sure his people will be after him soon. Jub-bubbles—that ain's Dutch, nor Irish: it's two words, certain—maybe first and second name. If folks would only put children's names in full on their clothes, they would save lots of trouble. I have half a notion I have seen somewhere this very baby." Here the policeman and Jub-bubbles went into the next room again, and I followed. We all played horse for five minutes, Bubbles proving a merry child, and a generous one withal, breaking off little bits of candy, which he offered to his horse and to his new friends. "He has had a good broughting up, poor little shaver, so he has. If, Sir, mine had lived, he'd a been just seven years old this coming August. It's hard lines, Sir, to lose all one's family within ten days of one another. Now, Jub-bubbles, see here," and with this Henderson dropped his uniform coat, put it across his knees, assumed a cross-legged position, and commenced an imitation of sewing. Jub-bubbles watched him with exceeding delight, sucking his candy all the time, and craning out his little neck to follow each imaginary stitch. Now I am of an exceedingly skeptical disposition, and have put down as rubbish, long ago, all those curious stories of expert ladies who, by the wink of a man's eye, could determine who was the real culprit—resorting finally to the gentle means of ripping open a man's stomach to find out whether he had swallowed milk or not. Children are mostly, when of a tender age, exceedingly difficult to get absolute facts from. The old adage that children and fools speak the truth, I think, as to the former of the two, is only applicable to those who are at least six or seven years of age. Jub-bubbles might have been barely two and a half years old. I accordingly followed Henderson's movements with a certain amount of credulity.

"Dad ain't a tailor," said Henderson," or he wouldn't have been so much taken up by it." "Let's try this," and picking up an old shoe from a comrade's bunk, he commenced tapping the sole with his club. Jubbles looked interested for a half second, and recommenced trotting out his tin horse. "Must he be then a shoe-maker's child?" I asked, and added rather deprecatingly, "highly ingenious."

"That's just where you might be mistaken; pounding don't mean nothing. His father might be a blacksmith or a tinsmith just as well. But I have settled my point, and I am pretty sure I know where he comes from. Now, Jub-bubbles—let's drop that, and say Jo. Here Jo." The child, who had been in the corner stabbing his horse, turned quickly round and came. "Jo that's your real, for true and certain name, ain't it? Good boy—that's right. His last name has been in my head for the last five minutes. Come here again, and now let us hear you say Jo. Hubble."

"Jo. Jubble," said the child, "dats my name Jub-bubbles."

"Mr. Sergeant," said Henderson, taking the child by the hand, and followed by me, "have this little one taken to No. 268 —— street, third story. Peter Hubble, journeyman shoemaker, sign on the street; a bell-hanger under it. Decent people—moved there three weeks ago. Seed this youngster a week, or maybe two weeks ago, a playing with a little girl—as like as not his sister—they was a playing—what was it? Hot cockles round the grocers coal-bin. Got a big sister, Jo Hubble?" "Yes, Mullubble," said Jub-bubbles. "Like as not Mary or Molly; shouldn't be surprised," and Henderson bid us good evening, and left for home.

Just then a woman burst into the room, looked around for a moment, gave a howl of delight, let fall a door-key, rushed at Jub-bubble and seized him in her arms.

"Your baby, Mrs. Hubble," said the sergeant. "Oh yes, Sir; my Jo. The little darling! And I a going frantic, and his father franticer nor me, and that hussy of a Molly, who let him slip through her fingers, a gawking at a funeral. Wait until I go home, and won't I give it to her. It's all right now, my precious! and so much obliged to you gentlemen, and me a going down to the river, to see if he hadn't tumbled in, when a policeman, a real gentleman—I met him at the door—says he, 'Jo's there, Mrs. Hubble, all comfortable,' and me with my back hair down, a running mad like all around. Must have been lost over an hour, like a distracted creature, as I am; and said he, 'Don't you lose him again.' No, said I, if I have to tie him by the leg to my chair; and it's very much obliged to you, I am, my deary." And with this, with Jub-bubbles in her arms, the tin horse dangling behind his mother's back, mother and child made their exit.

"Molly will get a whipping," I said, "and deserves it."

"Of course she will, and it will wonderfully help to alleviate the mother's feelings. It's very strange the way the different nationalities act when they find their children. Irish mothers go for spanking them on the spot, yet they will wait sometimes for days before hunting them up. Germans are less violent in their demonstrations, but seem to us to be more tender toward their lost ones. There was a funny case reported to us from the Mulberry-street Head-quarters. We picked up a lost child, about five, or not quite six, and as no one claimed him, we sent him to the Head-quarters. They are exceedingly kind and careful of them there, but lock them up. The persons who had him in charge left him alone for a little while, when on entering the room he had been in they found the bird flown. An officer found him down-stairs. By means of a poker he had pried open the door—that's smart for five years old. They locked him up again and took away the key. Coming back, he was gone again, but retound. A search was made for a skeleton key in his pocket, but none was discovered precisely of this character, but somehow or other he had found about the room an old key which answered his purpose. There was a young shaver, I think, bent on being lost. But talking of children being lost ain't half as strange as that of old people—old folks in their second childhood—who get all of a sudden stunned kind of by the noise of the streets, and don't know where they are or who they are, but keep on smiling at you, and nodding, and bobbing—that's a chapter worth writing up

SUMMARY OF AMUSEMENTS.

The Theatres During the Week.

The gradual diminution of attraction and the general announcements of approaching close, leave little at the theatres to suggest comment. During the week, the bills at the chief houses have been, with few exceptions, the same as in the week before. Last night, a change was made at Wallack's in order to let Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS take his benefit and farewell for the season. His charmingly eccentric *Pierre Palliot* in the "Captain of the Watch," and his *Sir Simon Simple*—seen last year at another house—made a capital bill of adieu, and were warmly received by an audience of great number and much distinction. Mr. MATHEWS was cheered to the echo, and made his parting bow amid universal expressions of admiration and regret....Mr. EDWIN ADAMS continues to play "Enoch Arden," at Booth's. "Article 47" drags wearily on at the Fifth-avenue, and "Humpty Dumpty" protracts his valedictory at the Olympic....To-morrow night there are several new attractions. Mr. THEODORE MOSS begins the Summer season at Wallack's with "The Long Strike." The piece has been revived with much care, and just at this time should provoke fresh and lively interest. At Bryant's Opera-house a Summer season of English opera sets out with the "Bohemian Girl." The principal artists announced are Miss Emma Howson, Mrs. Zelda Seguin, Mr. Brookhouse Bowler, Mr. Henri Drayton, and Mr. Edward Seguin. We wish the experiment all success. The VOKES Family, who have been a decided hit here, open in Boston to-morrow. They are replaced at the Union-square Theatre by Mrs. JAMES A. OATES' Burlesque Troupe, who open in "Fortunio." At Wood's Museum Mr. JOHNNY THOMPSON, who has appeared all the week in "On Hand," is to vary matters by bringing forth his drama called "Our Colored Brother." The Brooklyn Academy to-morrow night will be occupied by Mr. WALLACK's company, who will act "London Assurance" with the same fine cast lately seen in New-York.... Mr. THEODORE THOMAS is prospering famously at Central Park Garden. We counsel all who have not heard Mr. THOMAS' admirable band, and enjoyed its surroundings, to hasten to do so. They are quite sure to find the trip worth repeating.

Home Gossip.

Miss GRISWOLD, the clever young lady who made so promising a beginning at the St. James Theatre, lately, has terminated her engagement with Mr. MACKAYE, and is therefore free to enter upon other professional arrangements. Miss GRISWOLD has talent of a decided character, and will be seen with pleasure wherever she may act. It is seldom, indeed, that a *débutante* in juvenile tragedy shows a capacity like that of Miss GRISWOLD to sustain responsible characters at the outset of her career. ....The Washington papers mention that, previous to the close of Miss KATE SANTLEY's very successful engagement in Washington, the lady was presented to IWAKURA, the Ambassador from Japan, at that dignitary's pressing request. Through an interpreter, IWAKURA expressed his admiration for Miss SANTLEY, and said he "should always remember her as the bright-eyed majesty." He subsequently made her several costly and beautiful presents, including Japanese fans, work and handkerchief boxes, crystals and jewelry.....Mlle. AIMEE and her company were last week at Ford's Opera-house in Baltimore....Mr. SOTHERN acted last evening in Worcester....Thursday and Friday, Miss CUSHMAN acted in Providence.... Thursday evening Mme. JANAUSCHEK will act in Hartford....On Tuesday, Miss CAREY sang in Portland for the benefit of the Maine General Hospital....Mr. ALBERT CASSIDY, formerly the agent of Miss LUCILLE WESTERN, is to profit by a benefit representation in St. Louis....The Wyndham Comedy Company was last week at the Globe Theatre, in Chicago....Thursday Mr. D. P. BOWERS acted in Columbus, Ohio....Mr. JEFFERSON last night terminated his engagement at the Boston Theatre....Mr. JOHN H. SELWYN is to be stage manager at the Chestnut-street Theatre in Philadelphia next season....Mr. OLE BULL and wife, and T. R. TURNBULL and wife, will sail on the 17th of June for Norway, to spend the Summer at the residence of the former at Bergen. Mr. BULL will make a professional tour through Europe and Australia before returning to Boston, where, according to the newspapers, he will pass the remainder of his days....Since Mr. GEORGE L. OSGOOD's return from Europe he is said to have received several flattering offers of engagements to sing in opera in this country. He has accepted none as yet, however....Mr. EDWIN BOOTH acted last week at the Griswold Opera-house, in Troy....Mrs. JOHN WOOD was at the Chestnut-street Theatre, in Philadelphia....The latest New-Orleans *Picayune* at hand contains the article appended: "The new opera association being organized as 'The New Orleans Opera and Dramatic Association' has so far progressed as to be able to hold a meeting this evening at the Opera-house. The plan of the organization is the same as published in the *Picayune* on the 14th April last, and is contained in the following: The capital stock of the Company is to be $75,000, divided into 150 shares of $500 each, payable as follows: The first installment, $150 in cash, is to be paid as soon as the whole number of shares shall have been subscribed, and the balance in seven annual installments of $50 each, payable on the first Monday of May in each years In addition, the stockholders are to pay an annual contribution of $100, which shall entitle them to a free entrance to the theatre on all occasions of public performance, and any stockholder refusing to pay his annual contribution shall forfeit his stock. The Board of Managers are forbidden to make any contracts or engagements involving the payment at any time of more money than there shall be in the treasury of the association, and it is well understood that the Board shall not have power to conduct the opera for the account of the association; but may lease the same or give it to any responsible party or parties, as the case may be, with a bonus not exceeding $15,000. The lessee is to pay annual charges. The main differences between the present association and its predecessor are, therefore, that the Board of Directors is not authorized to conduct the opera on account of the association; that the direction will be given by the Board to one individual, who will receive an annual subsidy of $15,000 or less; that each stockholder is to pay an annual contribution of $100 for the privilege of being admitted to the performances, and that dramatic performances will be added to the opera entertainments as in former times. The company now numbers nearly 100 subscribers"....The Syracuse *Courier* prints the startling intelligence following: "Mr. WESLEY A. ARNOLD, a member of the Syracuse University, possesses the remarkable power of singing any two parts of a tune at the same time. This gift entitles him to be named a musical prodigy. Mr. ARNOLD sings the bass and tenor of any tune simultaneously, a feat which has never been performed by any other person. Those who have heard Mr. ARNOLD express their wonder and admiration of his singular gift. At the solicitation of his friends he will give a concert at Wieting Opera-house, on June 4."

Foreign Gossip.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* thus refers to Miss KELLOGG's reappearance in London: "The promised return of Mlle. KELLOGG to Her Majesty's Opera took place on Saturday. The clever and charming vocalist was welcomed with enthusiasm, and she more than justified the applause bestowed upon her by her brilliant and sympathetic impersonation of *Linda* in "Linda di Chamouni." *Linda* was one of Mlle. KELLOGG's best parts when she first appeared in London some three or four years ago. Since then the voice has gained in power, and the vocalist in style; and among the numerous able representatives now in England of such characters as *Linda, Lucia, Amina*, and others belonging more or less to the same class, there is not one, with the obvious exception of Mme. ADELINA PATTI, who for vocal and dramatic excellence combined can be placed on a level with Mlle. CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG. We have never seen Mlle. KELLOGG in a comic opera part; but in sentimental opera her manner, without being in the slightest degree copied, bears much natural resemblance to that of Miss ADELINA PATTI. Certainly, there is no soprano now among us (with the one exception just made) who could sing with the lightness and grace of Mlle. KELLOGG in the first act of "Linda," and act with the pathos which marks her performance in the third."....The National Music Meetings at the Crystal Palace take place this month. According to the arrangements now made, the sopranos, contraltos, tenors and baritones will sing against each other in their respective classes during the two first days. Military and volunteer bands, choral societies 300 strong, and other associations are to compete during the following week. A choir numbering 500 voices is expected from Wales to sing for the challenge prize. The juries are to sit in front of the Handel Orchestra, and make their awards immediately after each competition...." Miss LOUISA MOORE, the popular actress," says the London *Echo*, "will retire from the stage, in consequence of her marriage with Mr. W. H. COOKE, of New-York. They will shortly leave for America."....Mlle. KRAUSS has just fallen seriously ill at Naples.... The French Government has paid a handsome compliment to the theatrical profession by placing M. REGNIER, the eminent actor of the Theatre Francais, who has definitely retired from the stage in the full possession of his powers, on the list of a newly-formed Consultative Committee on Theatres, consisting of nine deputies, a Councilor of State, and three members of the Institute, one of whom is M. CHARLES BLANC....Early in June the Royalty Theatre, in London, will pass under new management. The opening piece will be a new and original comedy, called 'Bohemia and; Belgravia,' written by Mr. ARTHUR O'NEIL...."Nero" will be the title of the new opera VERDI is about to write for La Scala, Milan. Signor ARRIGO BOITO is the author of the libretto....M. MERELLI, the *impresario*, has, it is stated, received from the Emperor of Russia the Cross of the Stanislas Order. ....M. GEORGES HAINL has just resigned his post as conductor of the concerts at the Paris Conservatoire, in order to devote himself entirely to his new functions as Director of Music at the Grand Opera, to which post he has been recently appointed in the room of M. GEVAERT, deceased....TAMBERLIK is now in Paris, but will leave shortly for the Havannah, with the company which is to play there under his direction....The Consultative Committee on Theatres, lately nominated by the French Government, will direct its attention to three very important questions—the subvention, the tax for the poor, and the censorship. It is said that it will probably propose to maintain the first; not only to diminish the second, but to levy it on profits only; and to re-establish the third....The supernumeraries and musicians at the San Carlo Theatre, in Naples, have refused to continue their services in consequence of a difficulty with the director, M. MUSELLA, relative to the payment of their salaries.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Companies A, C, E and I, of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. G., have decided to make the trip to Richmond, Va., and Working Committees from each company have been appointed. They are to meet to-morrow evening for business. We are glad to see that the regiment intends to keep good faith with their Southern friends.

The Ladies' Union Association, of which Mrs. J. A. Kennedy is President, have succeeded in their efforts of getting the act passed both Houses of Congress providing for the burial of deceased destitute Union soldiers, in the national cemeteries of the United States. This Ladies' Association has succeeded in effecting several reforms for the amelioration of the condition of Union soldiers; and would be of far greater value, had they also municipal aid in their good work.

The following are the five principal officers of the Grand Army of the Republic, as chosen at the recent annual meeting of the National Encampment, held at Cleveland, Ohio; Commander-in-Chief, A. E. Burnside, Rhode Island; Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, Louis Wagner, Pennsylvania; Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, J. Warren Keifer, Ohio; Surgeon-General, Samuel A Green, Massachusetts; Chaplain-in-Chief, William Earnshaw, Ohio. A Council of Administration was chosen of one from each State represented. The office of the Adjutant-General, Roswell Miller, is at No. 61 Liberty-street, in this City.

The First Brigade, National Guard, will parade for instructions and review on Monday June 10, at Tompkins-square, line to be formed at 4½ o'clock P. M., the field and staff officers mounted.

The field officers, officers and adjutants of regiments in the First Brigade will assemble in undress uniform for theoretical instruction on Friday, June 7, at 8 o'clock, by order of Brig. Gen. Ward.

On Monday evening, 27th ult., the veterans of the old Ninth celebrated the anniversary of the departure of the regiment for the war, May 27, 1861, by a grand banquet at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. Hendrickson, the former commandant of the regiment in the field, and who lost a leg at Fredricksburg, presided, ably assisted by the ex Adjutant and staff of the regiment. The banquet hall was decorated in a magnificent manner, and the music, furnished by twelve pieces of Downing's Ninth Regiment Band, proved one of the most enjoyable features of the evening's entertainment.

The election ordered by Gen. Varian, in order to supply the vacant Colonelcy of the Ninth, has been postponed until June 4. The vote at present stands 10 to 11 and 4 scattering—Gen. Wilcox and Lieut.-Col. Braine are the candidates.

On Thursday morning last, the Adjutant-General of the State, Gen. Shaler, and staff, and Gen. Varian and staff paid a visit to the Eighth Regiment National Guard, for the purpose of inspecting the new armory. On arrival, the distinguished guests were received by Col. Scott and the field and staff of the Eighth, and escorted through the building. The Board of Officers of the regiment, at their last meeting, appropriated the sum of $250 for the reception of the above-named officers, and, immediately after the inspection had been gone through with, they were entertained in a sumptuous manner. The Eighth Regiment had 507 men present on Thursday last, all uniformed and equipped.

Drum-Major Jencks, of the Seventy-first Regiment, was made the recipient, on Thursday last, of a handsome present, as a testimonial of the esteem in which he is held by the drum corps. Drum Sergt. Johnson made the presentation speech.

On Friday evening, 31st inst., the armory of the Eighth Regiment, National Guard, presented a magnificent appearance, it being the occasion of the promenade concert and hop, given by the Eight Regiment Band, under the leadership of Band-master O'Brien. The affair proved a grand success.

As predicted in the TIMES three weeks ago, Major Fuller, of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, National Guard, has been unanimously elected Colonel of the regiment, vice Allen resigned, and Capt. Harry Boehrer was promoted to the position of Major.

Company F, Sixty-ninth Regiment, National Guard, will, on June 6, entertain their friends by a grand picnic, at Jones' Wood. Capt. Cushing commands the company.

On the return of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, from Saratoga, they will be received by the Washington Gray Troop, the Eighth and Seventy-first Regiments of infantry. The parade of the First and Second Divisions will take place on June 11.

Several "crack Boston companies" have already entered for the contest on the Fourth of July. The Montgomery Guards appear inclined to back out.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston celebrate its anniversary to-morrow.

A German militia company is being organized in Elizabeth, N. J. Jacob Franz, Jr,, has been elected Captain, Charles Zimmerman and John Stein, Lieutenants.

The Second Brigade, N. G., of New-Brunswick, N. J., will parade at Camden to-morrow, and be reviewed by Gov. Parker.

The Third Battalion and Company of Infantry located at Freehold, N. J., have been organized as the Seventh Regiment, N. G.

A new military company has been organized in the town of Morrisania, Westchester County, with Anthony McOwen as Captain, and Messrs. Clarke and Montgomery as Lieutenants. The company already numbers sixty men.

Resolutions of Condolence with the Family of the Late George F. Salter.

The Committee appointed by the Stock Exchange to draft suitable resolutions upon the death of GEORGE F. SALTER, yesterday reported the following:

Whereas, Almighty God, in His inscrutable Providence, has seen fit to recall to Himself the spirit of our late associate, GEORGE F. SALTER: therefore

Resolved, That while, with our common humanity, we must bow to the inevitable decree of Him who doeth all things well, this dispensation calls forth our deep and lasting sorrow.

Resolved, That we recognise with profound humility the sudden and sorrowful stroke, and offer, from the fullness of our deep regret, earnest sympathy and sincere condolence to those more immediately connected with the departed one, and pray that our heavenly Father will uphold and comfort them in the sore bereavement which, in His infinite wisdom, He has seen fit to inflict.

A Habeas Corpus Against the Howard Mission.

A habeas corpus was returnable yesterday before Judge LEONARD, in Supreme Court, Chambers, directed to the Superintendent of the Howard Mission, ordering him to produce the body of MARIA KANE. The return was that the little girl had been left at the Mission about a year ago by a woman named Mrs. HOGG, who professed to have been in charge, and was subsequently bound out to a family named HUMPHRIES, at Cold Springs, Long Island.

Mr. JAMES M. SHEEHAN, who appeared for the petitioner, claimed that the return was insufficient; that the child was practically within the Superintendent's control, and that he should be compelled to produce her. The uncle of the child presented himself as willing to take charge of her and bring her up, both parents being dead. The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

FINE ARTS.

New Paintings—Question of Copyright—Miscellaneous.

Two remarkably fine paintings are on exhibition at the Schaus Gallery, one by SCHREYER, representing "A Wallachian Stable on Fire," and the other by MERLE, entitled "Dreams of the Future." In the first picture, a number of horses are escaping from a burning stable; some have fallen and are being trampled into the earth by their affrighted companions; two or three are attempting to leap a fence; one, a noble gray, has got clear of the herd and is galloping off across the fields, while the larger number, with wildly staring eyes, are struggling together in a confused mass. The subject is a difficult one to treat, but has been most artistically managed. The attitudes and expressions of the affrighted animals are alike admirable. The texture is not so good as in some of SCHREYER's smaller pictures, but, taking the composition as a whole, it is a very remarkable one.

MERLE's "Dreams of the Future" represents a young, a very young mother, with her first born on her knees, and with those dreamy yet far-seeing eyes that MERLE loves to paint. The faces of both mother and child are beautiful and full of tender expression. The execution is somewhat smoother than is usual with this artist. The color, however, is rather cold. A fine landscape, by CALAME, strong and rich in color, a large view of Ross Castle and the lake, by H. C. BISPHAM, and several other works of merit are on view at this gallery.

At the Goupil Gallery, we find a choice collection of new works. SCHREYER is represented by "Arabs in Ambush," a striking composition in the artist's best style; "Capri," by E. SAIN, gives us a group of peasants, dancing to the sound of a lute; a sketchy but truthful landscape by WOHLBERG, somewhat in the style of COROT, is also on view, with a large "Lake George" scene, by DAVID JOHNSON, who has greatly improved during the last year or two. "Contemplation," by BOUGUERAU, is a strong and finely molded female face; "Off Sandy Hook," by E. MORAN, is a fine painting, with a freedom and dash about the waves too seldom seen in such works; "The Last Arrow," a bronze group by AMES VAN WART, is spirited, but scarcely correct in modeling. "Out all Night," by J. H. BEARD, represents two small "black and tans," one of whom, after a night spent from home, returns with a bandaged head, a sore leg and bloodshot eyes to the bosom of his family. His wife, with her four pups asleep around her, regards her lord with a mingled expression of sorrow and anger. This is certainly one of the best works we have yet seen from Mr. BEARD. In expression, color and texture it leaves nothing to be desired.

A recent importation to be found at the Goupil Gallery is an album of photographs of the principal works executed by ZAMACOIS, about thirty in all. The album is prefaced by an excellent full length of the artist in his studio, from a picture painted by himself. It is a most interesting collection, and copies of it will doubtless be eagerly sought after.

NOTES.

A new statue will be presented to the Central Park during the Summer, by a wealthy gentleman of this City. It will probably be placed on the knoll to the north of the Seventy-second-street entrance. It represents a young man in the costume of a by-gone age, casting off a falcon. Judging from the photographs, it is a spirited work, and will form a fitting companion to "Shakespeare" and "The Indian Hunter."

The important question of copyright, so far as it relates to paintings, has never, we believe, been definitely settled. Mr. ARTHUR PARTON, a well-known artist of this City, sold some years ago a small painting to a gentleman in Connecticut, who disposed of it to a Boston picture-dealer, from whom it was purchased by Mr. LOUIS PRANG, who reproduced it in chromo. No stipulation in regard to any use of the picture was attached to these sales. On the publication of the chromo Mr. PARTON entered a claim for copyright, based on that provision of the law of 1831 giving an author the sole right to his manuscript, and prohibiting its publication unless his authority, duly attested, had been given. Mr. PARTON insists that this law covers his case, and that a painting is, to all intents and purposes, a manuscript, so far as relates to publication. The defense is that a manuscript is intended solely for publication, and is only valuable when it is published; whereas, a painting is a completed work in itself.

We believe the general idea among artists is that when they sell a picture, the purchaser acquires an absolute right to it, and can have it engraved, photographed, chromoed, or, in fact, reproduced in any way he may think fit, unless there should be an express stipulation to the contrary. It remains to be seen what disposition the Courts will make of the question.

Last week we stated that the expenses on the contributions of the French and Dusseldorf artists to the Chicago Relief Fund would amount to $10,000, which certainly seems a very large sum. We are informed, however, that though the pictures were a free gift, the frames were not, but were purchased at cost price in Europe. Some freight had also to be paid on the other side. The Committee having the matter in charge will doubtless soon be prepared to publish an exhibit of their accounts.

THE BELGIAN MURDER.

Views of Counsel on Belgian Law—Another Postponement.

CARL VOGHT, charged with murder in Belgium, and for whose rendition to the Belgian authorities a writ had been issued by the Governor of New-York, was brought before Judge CURTIS, in Superior Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus. The object of the writ was to test the right of the Governor of this State to order the surrender to the Government of a foreing State, of a party charged with crime within the jurisdiction of the latter. As already stated in the TIMES, Judge BLATCHFORD, of the United States Court, has indicated an opinion adverse to the authority assumed by the Governor, holding that the Federal Constitution has divested the State authorities of the right to extradite an accused party claimed by a foreign State; that such power rests now only with the Federal Government, and by it can be exercised only in conformity with stipulations of international treaty. It was admitted that there exists no treaty betweeen the United States Government and that of Belgium within which the case of VOGHT is embraced, and that if he is extradited at all, it must be under authority of the old statute of this State, under which the Governor has assumed authority. Counsel on behalf of the prisoner claim that they are not only justified as matter of settled law in invoking the absence of treaty stipulations in their client's behalf, but that they are strengthened in this justification by the well-known harsh system of inquisition to which an accused must submit under the Code Napoleon, in force in Belgium; that under such system an accused is presumed guilty until he has proved himself innocent, and the process of continued examination from day to day is such as to make it practically impossible, almost, for the prisoner not to make mistakes in facts or dates, sufficient in the estimation of the Court for his condemnation, even if innocent.

The prisoner was represented in Court by Messrs. JACOB A. GROSS, JOHN H. ANTHON and WILLIAM F. KINTZING, while District-Attorney GARVIN appeared for the people and Messrs. COUDERT for the Belgian Government.

All expressed a willingness to proceed with the argument, but owing to the engagement of Judge CURTIS in General Term, the case was ordered to stand over until Friday next, at 3 P. M.

Fire Statistics for May.

Fire-Marshal MCSPEDON reports 193 fires in the City during the month of May, 1872, involving a loss on buildings of $94,775, and on stock of $377,453, making a total of $472,178. Uninsured loss on buildings, $6,975; on stock, $56,-105; total, $63,080; amount of insurance on buildings, $340,700; on stock, $1,047,100; total, $1,387,800. The principal causes of fire were as follows:

Carelessness of occupants and employes, 55; foul chimneys, 32; kerosene lamps explosions, 17; kerosene lamps, upsetting, 2; liquid gas and naphtha lamps, explosions, 6; over-heated stoves and furnaces, 9; spontaneous combustion of oily rags, rubbish, shoddy, &c., 10; gas-light setting fire to goods, curtains, &c., 9.

Comparative statement of fires, loss and insurance for

	May, 1871.	May, 1872.
Fires	123	193
Loss	$46,935	$472,178
Insurance	499,500	1,887,800

This comparison shows the following extraordinary increase: In the number of fires 57 per cent.; in the amount of loss 691 per cent., and in the amount of insurance, 278 per cent.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 1.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10¼ A. M.

$5,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'64...114 | $10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C. 11,000 U.S. 5-20, C.,'65n. s2116⅛ | bs.....112⅜

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

300	Union Pacific	39⅛	100	West. Union	s3. 75⅛
100	do	39⅛	300	do	75⅝
100	do	b3. 39⅛	1000	do	b3. 75⅝
200	do	39⅛	100	do	s3. 75⅝
1600	do	39	200	do	75⅝
200	do	38⅞	300	St. Paul	57⅛
500	do	38⅝	300	Boston, H. & Erie.	8⅛
800	Pacific Mail	75⅞	1100	North-western	74⅛
100	do	b3. 75⅞	100	do	c. 74⅛
200	do	s3. 75⅞	100	do	b3. 74⅜
500	do	75⅞	100	do	b10. 74⅜
100	do	b2. 75½	100	do	s3. 74⅜
1200	N. Y. C. & H	97⅛	100	do	74⅜
500	do	97⅜	380	do	b3. 74⅜
200	do	97⅜	600	do	74⅜
500	do	c. 97⅝	500	do	74⅜
300	do	b3. 97⅝	400	do

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 2, 1872.

The New-York Times.
DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, recognizing the claims of American industry in adjusting the sources of revenue, and it will advocate with untiring energy every cruse which tends to further the welfare of the people.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

During the ensuing Presidential Canvass, we shall publish a SPECIAL WEEKLY EDITION for the convenience of those who desire the latest and most trustworthy political intelligence.

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New-York City.

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To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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The founder and chief manager of the New-York *Herald* is dead. It was owing to the hard work and steady application of JAMES GORDON BENNETT that the newspaper with which his name is so closely identified, gained the position which it occupies. He carried the indomitable energy and resolute will characteristic of his countrymen into all that he did, and the measure of success that he earned he may fairly claim to have deserved. He lived to see the New-York Press attain a degree of influence undreamed of in the early era of the penny dailies, and he has left behind him a newspaper property which affords a striking testimony to the rapid material progress of the last thirty years. As a successful journalist and man of business JAMES GORDON BENNETT will be remembered among the representative men of the City of New-York.

That portion of the Corporation advertising which has, during the last few years, enriched the proprietors of the *Transcript* with the annual sum of about $250,000 of public money, has been assigned to another "official journal," at the modest estimate of $9,500 for the year. This will help the public to estimate how huge a swindle the *Transcript* was, and it will also remind them that but for the precious Greeley and Tammany compact in the Legislature, the "official journal" could have been abolished altogether, and the $9,500 saved to the public treasury. The money, like most of that spent on Corporation advertising, is simply thrown away, but so long as the law remains as it is, it must be obeyed. Let us at least be thankful to Controller GREEN for ending, by his open bid plan, the disreputable career of the *Transcript* and for the saving the tax-payers some $240,000 on the year's expenditures.

The latest European mail files contain several indications of the rapidity with which the German Empire is drifting into an open conflict with the Church of Rome. Details of the debate in the German Parliament upon the question of the expulsion of the Jesuits, show that the patience of the Government with the aggressive tendencies of the Church, is pretty nearly exhausted. It is the old irrepressible struggle for supremacy between the civil and ecclesiastical law, revived again. The Jesuits have been found declaring to civil officials that their oath of allegiance should be taken with the mental reservation that it may be set aside when "higher duties," *i. e.*, commands of the Church, supervene. They have been found telling the soldier that there is no harm in deserting his post when engaged in an unjust war, and, in German eyes, worst crime of all, they have been shown to be the secret and insidious allies of France. The German Legislative Assembly finished a lengthy debate on this subject, by addressing to the Imperial Chancellor a request that a bill should be drawn up for the protection of the subject "against undue arrogance and presumption on the part of the clergy," and for the regulation of all religious Orders, special regard being paid to that of the Jesuits.

At Friday's session of the Board of Apportionment, the Board of Police was awarded the sum of $3,100,000 for their pay-roll and supplies during the year 1873. This was $263,824 less than the estimate submitted by the Commissioners, and these zealous public servants have accordingly resolved to show that their estimates cannot safely be trifled with. They protest that the Department cannot be worked more cheaply than under their estimate. As the Board remains just as it was in the palmy days of the Ring, the general public will, like the Board of Apportionment, regard this statement with considerable incredulity. To bring their expenses within the limits of their resources, the Board proposes to reduce its working force to the extent of 470 men. Assuming that this is to tell on the last six months of the year, the Commissioners will save some $283,000 or about $20,000 more than, on their own showing, they need save. Messrs. SMITH, MANIERRE, BARR and BOSWORTH enjoy the ridiculously large salaries of $15,000 a year—total $60,000—for doing exceedingly little, and that little badly. If they cannot cut down enough of useless expenditure to meet the allowance made them, without imperiling the safety of the City by a wholesale reduction of the Police force, then let them immediately make way for better men who will. The Commissioners ought to know that, to make a reduction of twenty per cent. in the Police force of the City, is a very hazardous experiment. Unless they are prepared to take the consequences of that experiment, let them resign in a body. The people have every reason to believe that the estimate of the Board of Apportionment was made with care and deliberation, and will be likely to sustain the Controller and his colleagues against this attempt to bully them into submission.

Last week, there were reported in this City 588 deaths. As nearly as can be judged from our somewhat imperfect statistics, the weekly average of the year is about 630. Last week falls, therefore, 42 below the average. According to last census, the population of Manhattan Island was 942,292. Assuming the annual number of deaths to be 32,760, this would show a scale of mortality represented by 3.48 per cent. of our population. Compared with similar figures in regard to the British Metropolis, New-York comes out very unfavorably. From a recent return, we observe that the weekly average of deaths in London is 1,504. This would give an annual total of 78,208, and as the population of the English Metropolitan district was, according to last census, 3,251,804, the death-rate is only 2.40 per cent. of the population. That is to say, the death-rate of New-York is fully one per cent. higher than that of London. There may be an error in the local data, but the presumption is rather strong against New-York to be hurriedly passed over. Our natural advantages ought to enable us to show a lower death-rate than any large city in the Old World, but our frightful inferiority in healthfulness is another of the results of years of Tammany misrule; and yet this is the régime whose fortunes are bound up with those of HORACE GREELEY.

Free-Trade.

The able Convention of free-traders which gathered at Steinway Hall on Thursday evening could with equal justice have designated themselves "revenue reformers" or "revenue tariff" supporters. With the exception of two or three extremists, probably not one of the whole Convention would advocate absolute "free-trade;" that is, the buying and selling wherever we prefer without any more let or hindrance than "free travel" has, or than is encountered by trade between the different States of the Union.

In a purely theoretic view, the collecting of taxes personally, by assessing each individual, is undoubtedly the most just and equitable method. But the experience of the whole civilized world is, that under this method, the masses are too painfully conscious of what they are paying, and therefore become discontented under taxation. But if all classes pay their taxes—though a considerable portion may be lost to the Government in the process—in the prices of commodities, but few perceive the burden, and do not charge the Government with the increase of expenses, but rather the dealers, or "the times" in general. Taxing by customs on imports, is one of the most convenient methods ever devised for a Government to take money out of the pockets of the people.

If, for instance, at the present time every clerk or mechanic paying $1,500 annually for "house expenses" were suddenly informed, by the Secretary of the Treasury that hereafter he should be compelled to pay no more duties on any commodity, and no more internal taxes, but they should be commuted to $750 per annum, paid directly to the Government, he would feel himself the most oppressed and wronged man on the face of the earth, and he and his class would soon join in a revolution against such an oppressive Government. And yet, probably, taking all his current expenses, this mechanic does pay fifty per cent. more for every commodity, owing to the tariff and internal taxation. For a tariff like ours, with an average of forty per cent duties, acts in a thousand delicate and complicated ways, on every article, not merely imported, but produced in the country. It unquestionably raises all values, even more than the forty per cent., as a profit must be asked by each dealer on every import before it reaches the customer. And so skillfully and thoroughly are all "raw materials" of manufacture taxed and overtaxed that every branch of production in this country is burdened fully fifty per cent. Throughout the country, living expenses are at least fifty per cent. greater than they ought to be, under a better revenue system.

Now it is very clear to the most enthusiastic free-trader, that direct taxation could never be resorted to in this country. We have an enormous war debt to pay, besides the current expenses of the Government. We must meet our budget by taxes on imports and a few internal taxes. The economical question for the country is, "How shall this best be done?" In so far as the free-traders support a tariff which "shall press equally on all interests," and be framed solely for revenue, they will be in accord with the Convention of Philadelphia and the Republican Party. The conviction grows each day in the ranks of the regular Republicans, that amid the conflicting claims of the Western agricultural interest, the New-York commercial, and the Pennsylvania and New-England manufacturing interests, no human government is competent to exactly apportion the burden which each should justly bear, or the bounty which should be offered to each. Experience shows, as in the case of the wool duties, that, so complicated are the relations of different branches of production, when we lay a duty to "protect" both the wool-grower and the manufacturer, we have in fact broken up the business of the one and ruined the other. No one can tell beforehand what "protection" will do. We may, as in this instance, or as in our case of American machinery, ruin the interest we sought to shelter.

The popular opinion is inclining more and more to the view that "revenue," not "protection," is the thing to be sought for in a tariff, and that this should be obtained as far as possible by taxing luxuries. The people see clearly that the best things to tax are superfluities, so that, if a man will have champagne, and burgundy, and French brandy, and Havana cigars; or a woman demands silks and satins, and jewelry, and foreign carpets, and handsome furniture, they shall, in purchasing them, pay heavily for the national taxation. By such a budget the temperate, and frugal, and poor do not pay so much, and all pay in proportion to their consumption of luxuries and from their own superfluous income. There are eight or ten articles of luxury imported here, which could pay almost the whole amount we now collect from hundreds, and which comes from the pockets of the poor and laboring classes. Equally so with internal taxation. Whisky and tobacco could give us an enormous internal revenue, not burdening any class. The immense triumph of the future among parties, is evidently to be the victory of that party which shall lift the crushing burden of our taxation, and which shall frame a tariff, for revenue alone, collecting our whole income from taxes on a few luxuries.

Amusements and the Church.

Excess of zeal is sometimes as injurious to the true interests of religion as indifference. The Committee on Sinful Amusements of the Methodist Conference, seems to have erred in the former direction. In their report they state that "the general rules of the Church prohibit conversations not in the name of the Lord Jesus, and the singing of songs and reading of books that do not tend to the glory of God." This would seem to leave sufficiently little margin for the recreations, in which a great part of civilized mankind find it possible to indulge. But the Committee think the regulation very far from strict enough, and recommend that the "Rule of the Discipline on Imprudent Conduct be so amended as to include the buying, selling, or using of intoxicating liquors as a beverage; dancing, playing games of chance, attending theatres, horse races, circuses, or dancing-schools, or taking part in other amusements of an immoral tendency."

Some of these restrictions are commendable enough, especially the first, though the selling of intoxicating liquors, however sinful, is not usually followed as an amusement. But the majority of the practices denounced had much better, as one of the delegates suggested, be left to the good sense and the individual conscience of the members of the Church. What Church, for example, is strong enough to put down dancing under the present constitution and the prevailing tastes of society? The Archbishop of Montreal tried it last Winter with very indifferent success. The custom may be improper and spiritually hurtful—that we believe is a moot point—but it is a custom inwoven with the very life of society, which is a power as strong as the Church itself. To make a non-essential question like this a matter of Church discipline is not to benefit the Church, but only to bar out and to banish many from its fold. Reform in this direction, if needed, is to be attained not by general laws, which, in matters so dependent on individual constitution, must almost inevitably be imperative and scandalous, but by personal precept and example.

As for the theatres, only a most narrow-minded Christianity surely would wish to shut them up. If bad plays do harm, good plays well acted as surely exert a refining and elevating influence. Another is the influence that with us, at least, a judicious criticism and a healthy taste are daily encouraging and developing in the drama. SHAKESPEARE is not to be condemned in the same sentence with DUMAS, *fils*, any more than ROSSINI or MEYERBEER is to be confounded with OFFENBACH in a common denunciation. And who but the sourest of ascetics could deny to the eager eyes of childhood the manifold innocent delights of the circus? It must be a very corrupt and vitiated mind that could extract spiritual venom from the gorgeousness of the grand entry, the wonderful tricks of the trained horse, or the giddy evolutions of the acrobatic brothers. Herod could hardly devise a crueler penance than to banish the little folks from the fairy land of the tented sawdust.

This appears to be another instance of the ease with which good men may be led to injure a correct principle by pushing it too far. Recreation of some sort young people must have, and of a more human sort, too, than is to be found in unceasing religious conversation, or endless singing and reading of hymns and tracts. BAXTER'S *Saints' Rest* and *The Whole Duty of Man*, however wholesome in themselves, will not satisfy every craving of a healthy human soul, turning naturally to joy and mirth and sportiveness, as a flower turns to the sunlight. This is a truth so amply proved by experience that it seems strange it should be ignored by any professing to be teachers of their fellows. Amusement is a necessity of youth, and if that which is proper and legitimate be denied it, it will seek that which is neither. What age sometimes forgets is that injudicious repression may be as immoral in its tendency as license itself.

Wood-Chopping.

There are symptoms of the setting in of a wood-chopping fever. Fortunately, the few who exposed themselves to the contagion of the Cincinnati Convention are the only probable sufferers. As those who are bitten by the tarantula go mad and die dancing, these unhappy persons seem about giving themselves up to a frenzy of wood-chopping; toting axes about upon their shoulders with the blades turned the wrong way, thereby endangering their precious ears; swinging them about to the immediate peril of their own feet and other people's heads; filling the welkin with flying chips, and diminishing the stock of fuel available for next Winter's needs. And why have we to look forward to these perilous performances by unwonted hands? Simply because the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention is said to play his appropriately assumed part of Cincinnatus, with the ax, instead of the plow. It was a little sickening to read, so soon after the announcement of that surprising nomination, the stories of Mr. GREELEY'S fleeing from the cares and responsibilities of journalism, and the annoyances of politics, to the wild frontier of Chappaqua, (which is quite a half hour's journey from the *Tribune* office and Tammany Hall,) there to give himself up to the real pleasure and business of his life—chopping down trees, playing with his own hands the part of pioneer to the advance of improvement and Liberal (Tammany) Republicanism: "Going West" not only in spirit, but in habits of life, while his body yet remained in the East, looking after the interests of his office-longing soul. It was amusing, but with the fun there was mingled, as we have said, just a little nausea.

And now we hear rumors of the formation of Wood-chopping clubs, and we doubtless shall see banners bearing upon them the effigies of GREELEY and WASHINGTON, the great American wood-choppers. For, of course, WASHINGTON will be claimed as the forerunner and antetype of the great Presidential wood-chopper of these later and more glorious days, because of that memorable performance of the cherry tree and the hatchet. The parallel is obvious. GEORGE WASHINGTON cut down a cherry tree with a hachet, and he was chosen President. HORACE GREELEY has cut down, or tried to cut down, many trees, therefore he must surely be elected to the same office.

Chopping wood is useful work, and the man who does it well and lives an honest life, is worthy of respect. But how it fits a man to be President of the United States, is surely beyond all reasonable conjecture. It should be needless to say that no wholly sane man, who knows enough of the matter to make his opinion worth attention by his next neighbor, will maintain that chopping does in any way tend to fit the chopper for the duties of the highest office in this country. Yet unfortunately there are many men, in full possession of all their faculties who, admitting this, will say that wood-chopping makes a man more eligible to that office. If it is so, there could not be a sadder, more damaging comment upon the result of a hundred years of common schools and republican institutions. If statesmanship, sound judgment, integrity, strength of character, and a consistent political life, are to be set aside by any considerable number of our people, in favor of wood-chopping, how far have the mass of our people advanced beyond the condition of the French peasant who votes, or till lately voted, for the Empire of NAPOLEON the Little, supposing that he voted for the restoration of NAPOLEON the Great!

As to the poor Southern negroes, we may leave them out of the question; they will vote for no man as President on the ground that he hews wood or draws water. What is it, then, that causes Mr. GREELEY'S managers to depend on his recreations with the ax as an important help to his election, unless it be the inclination for that pitiful and senseless form of political excitement which in the Harrison campaign gave us log-cabins and hard cider, and, at the election of Mr. LINCOLN, the Wide-awake clubs? Can any human creature tell what a Wide-awake club ever did, that could not have been done as well, or better, outside of such an organization, except march about in water-proof caps and capes, smirching the fair face of moonlit night with the smoke of burning kerosene? This was all they did—to assemble, go through the usual forms of speechifying and "resoluting," and drink, and march about the streets with lamps upon their shoulders. By these clubs not one man was enlightened upon political affairs, not one man led to vote intelligently; but thousands of young men were led into habits that proved their destruction.

Ought any party to come before the people of the United States at this day with a candidate whose character and ability, by their own confession, will not win him the suffrages of his fellow-citizens, without some puerile contrivance, like that log-cabin and hard cider business, with its "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" songs, (and enough of "Tyler too" we got by it,) and like these projected Wood-chopping clubs? Do we wish, as a nation claiming a higher general intelligence than that of any other people, to have a President who cannot be elected without such trickery? That it is not necessary was plainly shown at the election of Gen. GRANT, when nothing of the kind was attempted or even thought of. Neither will there be when his name is again presented to his countrymen. He can trust simply to what he has done and can do for the Republic. He will not be obliged to resort to any trumpery stage tricks for his re-election, any more than he will be coerced into alliances with the Tammany gang.

A Nation Run Mad.

Soon after the close of the Franco-Prussian war a French writer, M. FRANCESQUE SARCEY, published a somewhat noteworthy essay, tracing the misfortunes of the French Army and the excesses of the Commune to the prevalence of insanity throughout France. This frequency of mental unsoundness he attributed to a variety of causes, prominent among them the excessive indulgence in absinthe which has undoubtedly of late years wrought frightful havoc among military men and townspeople in France. M. SARCEY'S views are now curiously supplemented by an interesting report made to Dr. FORBES WINSLOW by Dr. CHRISTOPHER SMITH, an English Physician, for many years established in Paris, "on the past and present psychological state of Parisian society."

Dr. SMITH prefaces his observation by a glance at the general character of the French in prosperity, which he finds to be marked by excessive pride and vanity, not only in military matters or on national questions, but in individual action as well. In these attributes, he thinks there lurks the seeds of mental disease. Two illustrations are advanced to confirm this view—one, made familiar to us by all the French Press throughout the war, of the readiness with which soldiers and people alike sought to explain defeat by treachery in their own ranks, rather than admit the incontestible superiority of their victors. *Nous sommes trahis* was the universal cry after every battle. Dr. SMITH'S second illustration is that of a man of high mental capacity and attainments who seriously justified the circulation of calumnies concerning German atrocities on the ground of patriotic expediency, as they would serve to stimulate the ardor of his countrymen. A more striking example might have been found in the action of the French jury which since the war acquitted a man proved to have assassinated a German sentinel, for no other reason than that he had made a bet to do so. The jury thought the act injudicious, but excused the murderer on the score that the deed was prompted by patriotism, ill regulated, perhaps, but sincere.

Ignorance and the want of practical instruction, natural consequences of the intellectual characteristics just noted, were in the judgment of this critic, additional sources of mental weakness. Last, but by no means least of their predisposing causes, comes the general, almost universal dissipation, prevalent in in the large cities, more particularly in Paris, where the good doctor hints debauchery has reached a height which would not be credited if it were revealed, and whose parallel could be found only in the most corrupt civilization of antiquity. So enfeebled in mind and body, blinded by vanity and ignorance, the French mind was unable to stand the strain of the stupendous misfortunes which compressed years of ordinary history into days, and the result was seen not only in multiplied cases of pronounced insanity, but in the startling transitions from frenzy to imbecility which seem to have marked the entire nation throughout the war.

Even more interesting, however, because less doubtful, are Dr. SMITH'S remarks upon the Commune. The excesses of that brief and bloody revolution are difficult to comprehend on any other theory than that of total or partial insanity. But Dr. SMITH points out many curious details going to confirm this assumption. Many of the Communists, he says, had symptoms of general paralysis, indicated in exalted ideas of their individual consequence, or that they were kings, emperors, generals and the like. A case is quoted from a French psychologist of a General under the Commune, who, in a transport of exaltation, would exclaim

'I am a king, an emperor, a prince, everything is mine. * * * All the treasures on earth. ' * * The world itself is mine.' When asked the question 'Who is your wife?' he would answer with dignity, 'My wife—she is a *balayeuse*.'"

Another, a foremost men under the Commune and the Mayor of an arrondisement, had been in the lunatic asylum over and over again. Still another, elected by over ten thousand votes, was a mystic. He would write letters beginning:

"Paris—Jerusalem, 23d Fusionic era. To the venerated family x landed proprietor of Paris, for the realisation of the reign of God on earth and in heaven. Salutations and love" * * and terminating with "Amen for my family, B x x, child of the reign of God —— and performer!!"

In short, according to the French scientist already quoted, "society had become diseased in body and mind. It was as if a sirocco of madness had swept over Paris."

Yet curiously enough Dr. SMITH thinks the Commune determined very few cases of actual insanity, and he explains this by the assumption that the "functional derangement was kept in abeyance" by the furious excitement of the time. In that atmosphere of madness one's particular mania was forgotten. But the abnormal stimulus once removed, the disease re-asserted itself, and naturally, directly on the downfall of the Commune, "numerous cases of insanity were admitted to the asylums." For the first three months of the current year, these admittances averaged about two hundred a month, not counting the private asylums. "The present mental tendency," as might be expected, is *malaise* and despondency, verging on *melancolia*," with many suicides.

As an attempt to furnish an intelligent hypothesis for the most sudden collapse of a mighty nation ever recorded in history, this report, of which we have been able to give only a very imperfect synopsis, seems worthy of attention. Great events are noted more intimately in the commonplace trivialities of daily life than most imagine, and it will be a wholesome lesson, not less needed now perhaps than before the war, which brings home to the mind of every Frenchman the conviction that his individual follies and excesses have had their share in effecting the ruin of his country.

Our "Honest Uncle's" Tammany Partnership.

Mr. GREELEY, during a long lifetime, has denounced the use of tobacco, and insisted that the man who used it in any shape was quite as guilty and degraded as the drunkard. Mr. GREELEY was also, until the Spring of 1871, in the habit of denouncing TWEED as one of the most corrupt Democratic politicians in the country. Nevertheless, in April, 1871, Mr. GREELEY joined with TWEED and NATHANIEL SANDS in forming a joint-stock company for the manufacture and sale of tobacco and cigars, and also with TWEED and SANDS was elected to manage the affairs of the company as a trustee. He kept his connection with this company a secret, and was therefore under no necessity of changing his profound opinions on the sin of using tobacco. He was, however, compelled to defend his partner, TWEED, as openly as he dared when the TIMES began its attack upon the "Ring." We copy the original certificate of incorporation under which Messrs. GREELEY and TWEED'S tobacco company came into existence. Will the opponents of tobacco and the believers in consistency reconcile Mr. GREELEY'S connection with this matter with his claim to be considered an honest devotee of principle?

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—We, Nathaniel Sands, Moses H. Grinnell, Horace Greeley, Samuel W. Barnard, William M. Tweed, Henry C. Holly, Henry Holdrege, Courtlandt Palmer, Jr., and Albert S. Yeaton, all of the said City, County and State, do hereby certify that we desire to form a company, pursuant to the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York passed Feb. 17, 1848, entitled 'An act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes," and of the several acts of the said Legislature amending and extending the provisions of said "act." That the corporate name of the said Company is to be "The Tobacco Manufacturers' Association." That the object for which said Company is to be formed are for manufacturing tobacco and cigars by machinery, and otherwise, and for manufacturing machinery and utensils for the purpose of manufacturing tobacco and cigars, and for purchasing all the proper stock, tobacco, materials, utensils and machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing tobacco, cigars, utensils, and machinery, and also for the further purpose of selling the tobacco, cigars, utensils and machinery so to be manufactured as aforesaid. That the amount of the capital stock of said Company is to be one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. That the term of the existence of said Company is to be fifty years. That the number of shares of which said capital stock is to consist is to be seventeen hundred and fifty. That the number of the trustees who shall manage the concerns of said Company for the first year is nine, and the names of such trustees are Nathaniel Sands, Moses H. Grinnell, Horace Greeley, Samuel W. Barnard, William M. Tweed, Henry C. Holly, Henry Holdrege, Courtlandt Palmer, Jr., and Albert S. Yeaton, and that the operations of said Company are to be carried on in the City, County and State of New-York.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 25, 1871.

	NATHANIEL SANDS,	[L. S.]
	MOSES H. GRINNELL,	[L. S.]
Five	HORACE GREELEY,	[L. S.]
Cent	SAMUEL W. BARNARD,	[L. S.]
U. S.	WILLIAM M. TWEED,	[L. S.]
Rev.	HENRY C. HOLLY,	[L. S.]
Stamp.	HENRY HOLDREGE,	[L. S.]
	COURTLANDT PALMER, JR.,	[L. S.]
	ALBERT S. YEATON,	[L. S.]

City and County of New-York, ss.:—On this Twenty-fifth day of April, A. D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-one, before me personally appeared Nathaniel Sands, Moses H. Grinnell, Horace Greeley, Samuel W. Barnard, William M. Tweed, Henry C. Holly, Henry Holdrege, Courtlandt Palmer, Jr., and Albert S. Yeaton, all to me known to be the same individuals described in and who signed the foregoing certificate, and they severally before me signed the said certificate, and severally acknowledged to me that they signed the same for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

WM. O. SHIPMAN,
Notary Public, New-York County.

Indorsed. Filed May 23, 1871.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:—I, CHARLES E. LOEW, Clerk of the said City and County, and Clerk of the Supreme Court of said State for said County, do certify that I have compared the annexed with the original certificate of incorporation of the Tobacco Manufacturers' Association, on file in my office, and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of such original.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal, this 18th day of April, 1872.

CHAS. E. LOEW, Clerk.

Report of the Subcommittee of the Committee of Fifty of Brooklyn.

The Subcommittee, appointed to investigate the fiscal affairs of the Board of Water and Sewerage Commissioners of Brooklyn, presented their report to the Committee of Fifty yesterday. They state that they met with serious embarrassments in prosecuting their inquiries; that the Board of Commissioners would not allow them to examine their books and accounts, on the plea that they were examined by a committee from the Body which they represented, in January. They were also unable to obtain power to demand the privilege from the Legislature. The Subcommittee deprecate the reappointment of one of the old Commissioners by the Mayor, and unite in denouncing the entire appointment system. An affidavit is in their possession, which charges a member of the former Subcommittee of Fifty with being bribed by the Board of Water and Sewerage Commissioners. The larger part of the report is devoted to an *exposé* of the frauds in the construction of the Third-avenue sewer, from which it appears that the City has been swindled out of nearly $200,000 by the machinations of various parties who were favored by the Water Board.

Working Men's Indorsement of Senator Wilson.

The mass-meeting of working men in the Cooper Institute, yesterday evening, to express their sentiments of gratitude to Senator WILSON for his sympathy with their interests, was not so numerously attended as was expected. Mr. SUTCLIFFE, of the Typographical Union, officiated as President, and Mr. MCDERMOTT was Secretary. Resolutions indorsing Senator WILSON for Vice-President were read and enthusiastically adopted, and the eulogium pronounced by one of the speakers upon his exertions in the Senate in the truest interests of labor was greeted with a perfect whirlwind of cheers.

A Notable Course of Lectures to Women in Boston.

From the Boston Commonwealth, June 1.

During the months of October, November and December next, on Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock, in the large hall of the Technological Institute, there will be given a free course of twelve lectures to women on subjects connected with English literature. The following-named lecturers are already engaged: Ralph Waldo Emerson, Phillips Brooks, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Edward P. Whipple, Wendell Phillips, George S. Hillard, James Freeman Clarke, Wm. R. Alger, John Weiss, George William Curtis. It is the design of this course of free lectures to introduce a scheme of instruction for women which shall give to them the advantages so long afforded to students in universities. We understand there are to be no tickets of admission issued, but that all women (and only women are to be admitted to the hall, as there will be no room for others) who wish to avail themselves of such a course in English literature will go early enough to take their places. The hall will seat between eight and nine hundred only, and is to be opened at 2 o'clock and closed promptly at 3, to avoid any interruption after the lecture of the day has commenced.

OBITUARY.

James Gordon Bennett.

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Mr. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, the founder and proprietor of the New-York *Herald*, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. Mr. BENNETT died at his residence, in this City, at 5:25 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after a lingering illness. On the 25th ult., he sustained a brief convulsive attack, accompanied by epileptic symptoms, though not so marked as to excite apprehension. Twelve hours after the attack was repeated in a more decided form. From that moment the medical attendants, Drs. CECCARINI, HAMMOND and LUSK, saw there was no hope for their patient, though they continued to make every effort to sustain life. On Tuesday last, at the request of Mr. BENNETT, Archbishop MCCLOSKEY visited his bedside, and administered to him the last sacraments of the Church. Since that date the patient remained in a semi-unconscious state, and death came to him easily and without pain.

The career of Mr. BENNETT may be not inaptly likened to one of those Spring days whose morning is dark with overhanging clouds, and inclement with tempestuous winds and storms, while the remainder is warm and bright with all the splendor of sun-shine. There have been few men so absolutely self-made as he. In the outset of his career he was absolutely isolated, without home, without friends, without even a cent to buy him bread. But there was within him a more than Roman fortitude which not only enabled him to bear privation, but also taught him to laugh at it. This combination of gayety and stoicism he probably derived from his parents, who were French Catholics of the town of KEITH in the County of Banffshire, Scotland. Mr. BENNETT was born at New-Mills in the year 1797, and his boyhood was passed at a time when the terror of NAPOLEON filled all the English lands, when the windows of every print-shop teemed with caricatures of the Corsican leader of the French, and when every hill-top along the coast was provided with beacon fires to announce the approach of his dreaded army of invasion. To a youth of warm imagination and poetic feeling the character of the great conqueror must have possessed an unusual charm.

At that period when the mind takes in eagerly impressions of good and evil, he heard continually of the victories of the great man whom in his secret heart he could not but regard as a countryman. Educated by his parents in the pleasant French language, he doubtless read with avidity all the rumors and the gossip and the romances that were published about his hero, and the disaster of Moscow must have been a terrible shattering of all he worshiped. At that time JAMES GORDON BENNETT, whom we of the present generation know as so cynical, so pulseless, so cold, was an ardent, soft-hearted, romantic young fellow, with a brain teeming with ambition and a heart full of love and trust. NAPOLEON'S downfall seems to have had a strong effect upon him, for shortly after the retirement to Elba he went to the Catholic Seminary at Aberdeen to be educated as a priest. There he picked up a little Latin, enough to be able to read VIRGIL in the original, and to quote him on occasions in after life in the columns of his paper. There also he learned to write and speak Spanish fluently. But the most important part of his studies, as far as their influence on his future life was concerned, were the poetical works of SCOTT and BYRON. Mr. BENNETT had a poetic temperament, which, like many other young men, he mistook for poetic capacity, and there can be little doubt that his belief in his poetic powers led him, after three years' study in the Seminary, to reject the priestly life which he had proposed to himself, and to return to the great world, in which he hoped to earn some measure of fame akin to theirs. He had then, indeed, a boundless ambition, and was only undecided as to the particular path in which he should gather the laurels of fame. The army was impossible, for after Waterloo the world was gorged with the blood of battles, and a very long peace was inevitable. In poetry there was a bright galaxy of geniuses who occupied all the avenues, but Mr. BENNETT, undismayed, tried his hand at a few fugitive poems, which appeared in the Banffshire County paper, and fell still-born upon the public ear, then vibrating to the impassioned strains of BYRON, thrilled by the soul-singing of the wonderful SHELLEY, and spell-bound by the weird imagery of COLERIDGE. Beyond these efforts, he did nothing. His preternaturally active mind, condemned to enforced inactivity, remained fallow for two years. In 1817, when twenty years of age, a gleam of light broke in upon his darkness. An edition of *Franklin's Autobiography* was issued in Scotland and fell into his hands. He literally devoured it, for it showed him the way to the future which his ambition had dreamed of. Here was a printer's boy, friendless and penniless, working his way upward, by his literary abilities, from the humblest position to the gilded palaces of Kings and the honors paid to Ambassadors. There was much in the little volume that commended itself to the young Scoto-Frenchman, who had not read AROUET DE VOLTAIRE without imbibing some of the irreligious notions which the Philosopher of Ferney scatters so profusely in all his writings, even those which are considered classics, and confided by pious fathers into the hands of youth in Catholic seminaries. FRANKLIN, the self-taught, was a friend of the great VOLTAIRE, and besides this there was a broad under-current of keen practical sense which appealed to the Scotch instincts that he had derived from his associations and surroundings. There was also an egotism that charmed him, and a superficial gayety that completed the conquest. From that moment young BENNETT dreamed of the New World, and looked upon it as the probable theatre where he was to win fame and fortune, honors and estates. We cannot say what influences held him back, but it is certain that though America was continually in his thoughts, he did not leave his native heaths until the beginning of 1819. In May of that year he landed in Halifax with $25 in his pocket, a valise stuffed with good comfortable clothes, a brain full of poetry, and a heart that contained a resolution superior to all rebuffs of fortune. There he gave lessons in book-keeping for a few weeks just to get acclimatized, and if possible to pick up the Yankee intonation. But this he never succeeded in doing. To the day of his death, he spoke French like a Parisian and English with the broad brogue of a Highlander. From Halifax he advanced to Boston, where he was greatly charmed with the beauties of the surrounding scenery, and gave vent to his feelings in verse modeled upon the flowing stanzas of Lord BYRON, but which may be fairly described as poetic rather than poetry. Verses of such a calibre were as poor a support then as now, and in a very little while his scanty stock of money was expended, and under the dire promptings of want the contents of the valise, and finally the valise itself, were disposed of. Then being penniless he was turned out of the house of the pious Puritan with whom he boarded, and wandered about the streets in an agony of spirit which none can conceive save those who have also been compelled by fortune to pass under the yoke. Friendless and hungry he wandered about the City, entering all the stores and soliciting employment in his broad Scotch accent, and with beseeching, honest eyes. For two days his efforts were fruitless. On the evening of the second day he strolled toward the Common which was temporarily his bedroom, with weary languid limbs, with hunger gnawing at his stomach, but a sublime hope and self-confidence in his heart. "In spite of all this," he thought to himself, "I shall be rich and famous." As the words flashed through his mind, his boots touched something hard and metallic. He stooped down and picked it up. It was a shilling. "Thank God for that," the unfortunate young man muttered, as he turned hastily toward the town and sought, in a Bye-street an unpretending bakery, where he had a comfortable meal. Superstitious, like

all free-thinkers, he accepted the incident seriously as an omen of better days. In the morning, he renewed his search for employment, and this time with success. He entered the book-store of WELLS & LILY, who liked his demeanor and engaged him, though not at a very great salary. He was to act as salesman, for which he showed no great aptitude, so he was transferred to the publishing house of the firm as a proof-reader. And here he began to see with the eyes of the mind, and to understand, to observe, and to store up for future use the results of his observation. WELLS & LILY published books that suited *them*. They were refined and scholarly. Naturally, the class they appealed to at that time was very scanty, even in the intellectual Hub of the Universe, and bankruptcy was the inevitable result. Their shelves were loaded with admirable works, far in advance of the age, which nobody bought, while meaner men made fortunes by printing rubbish. This was the second disenchantment of the young mind. BENNETT now learned that he who wishes to be known as a prophet must prophesy what is going to happen to-morrow, not what will happen next month or next year. He also learned that the man who caters for the public must have for them what they like, not what he likes; and he saw it is exemplified in the journal called the *Galaxy*, edited by a Boston journalist named JOS. TAILOR BUCKINGHAM. The lesson did not fall upon a heedless mind, and the future journalist shed another coat of romance.

BENNETT had now been two years in Boston, and had saved a little money. He had no vices —he drank little, he smoked less. When young men offered him dissipation, he hurled Roman apothegms at their heads. "I eat," said he to the dumbfounded Bostonians, "to live; I do not live to eat and drink." Then they gave him up in despair. With such a temperament saving was a matter of course. It was not that he was miserly, for, on the contrary, his hand was ever an open one, but his money was never frittered away in small wants and mean habits. So the "siller" stayed by him. Being thus fore-handed, he resolved to leave Boston and visit New-York, which, even at that day, had acquired predominance as a commercial centre. Hardly had he arrived in the City and presented the letters of recommendation which he had received from his old employers than he was introduced to the publisher of a Charleston paper — the *Courier* — who engaged him to make translations from French and Spanish papers. This was in the beginning of 1823. And now he was at length embarked in that career of journalism in which he was to attain such eminence and to work such changes. The editor of this Southern paper was, in his way, a man of enterprise. He had a fast sailing schooner in which he used to meet vessels many miles from the harbor to get their files of newspapers. This was young BENNETT's work. After the French or Spanish vessel had been boarded and the files obtained, he esconced himself in the cabin and worked away at translating the subjects of interest which his principal had indicated. This made a deep impression on his mind, and, years afterward, when the victory had been won, and the *Herald* became a prominent paper, he established a steam-yacht for the same purpose. In Charleston he stayed a year—observant, reticent, but not quite so isolated, for he received considerable attention at the hands of the wealthy aristocrats of the South, who relished his conversation and appreciated his light, sarcastic wit. His wages were, no doubt, not very magnificent, but certainly very much higher than they had been as a proof-reader, for he had to keep up the appearance of a gentleman and to associate with gentlemen. Altogether considered, this was probably about the sunniest part of the first epoch in Mr. BENNETT's life.

Returning to New-York in 1824, he found no opening on any journal and determined to teach. He advertised his intention to open near the site of the present *Herald* office a Permanent Commercial School, in which all the English branches and sciences were to be taught, and also the French and Spanish languages if required. Application was to be made to J. G. B., No. 148 Fulton-street. It would seem that neither the English branches and sciences, nor the French and Spanish languages were required, for not a solitary application was made, and young BENNETT in disgust gave up the idea of being a pedagogue. Then he tried his hand at lecturing, and advertised a course of lectures upon political economy at the old Dutch Church, in Ann-street. But SHAKESPEARE and the musical glasses were then all the rage, and nobody came to be enlightened on that abstruse subject. Resistance was in vain. He had given himself to journalism in Charleston, and it claimed him in New-York. Whichever way he turned, there was no opening for him but in that direction; so reluctantly he resigned himself to that tide which was to bear him onward to a success which he had never dreamed of in his wildest castle-building in the old school-boy days of the Seminary at Aberdeen. He became attached to the *National Advocate*, a Democratic organ of the good old stamp, on which he was a reporter, paragraphist, editor and jack-of-all-work. He wrote very much in the same style as when he afterward astounded the world in his *Herald*, but the chiefs took excellent care that everything which would have given a sensational stimulus to their columns should be rigidly excluded. But still there was too much fire in the young man to be quite hid by the conventional bushel that was put over him. He reported trials, he wrote dramatic criticisms, the latter not without value, and he was an industrious and ardent politician. So he began to be known. He attached himself to the party of Gen. JACKSON, being a Democrat by conviction, and a free-trader by commercial instinct. It has been said that he never had any beliefs, political or otherwise, and that he was a Mephistophiles laughing at the fools who did believe. But this is unjust. He was not only heartily a supporter of JACKSON, but he was faithful to him when others deserted him, and it was the cold ingratitude with which his services were rewarded by the men he served so well that turned his heart into ice. When the *Advocate* deserted its old love, and espoused the cause of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, BENNETT, who was faithful to the party of MARTIN VAN BUREN, left the paper rather than earn bread by writing against his convictions.

And now, in his thirtieth year, having left the *National Advocate*, he became, through the influence of some political friends, the Washington correspondent of the New-York *Enquirer*, which was then on the topmost round of the journalistic ladder. It is related of him that during his stay in this position he came across a copy of WALPOLE's Letters, and resolved to try the effect of a few letters written in a similar strain. The truth of this is doubtful. It is more probable that the natural style and genius of the man was now unfettered, and he wrote without fear of censorship, and with all the ease which a sense of freedom inspires. He was naturally witty, sarcastic and sensible. These letters, however originated, were undoubtedly a great hit. They were lively, they abounded in personal allusions, and they described freely not only Senators, but the wives and daughters of Senators. This sort of thing was a novelty then. The descriptions of toilettes, the cravats of the President and the hunting saddle of his niece tickled not only the fools, but also wiser people, who liked the sensation. These same letters established Mr. BENNETT's reputation as a light lance among the hosts of literature, and he found a ready sale for the poetry and the love stories which flowed from his pen during his leisure hours. By these exertions he contrived to earn the then enormous sum of twelve dollars a week, and was an object of admiration and envy to other reporters who had known him in New-York.

Fired by a great idea, he returned to New-York and urged upon Gen. WEBB, the proprietor of the *Inquirer*, the policy of uniting it with the *Courier*, which he advanced with so much force that the measure was actually carried. These were the palmy days of that paper. Its circulation was considered enormous. Men of the Tammany Society which it represented boasted over their Santa Cruz that it printed thirty-five hundred copies daily. And its advertising amounted to $55 a day on the average all the year round. From 1829 to 1832 BENNETT remained with the paper, hobnobbing with Senators and on the friendliest terms with VAN BUREN. The idea has crept into some heads that BENNETT was no writer, but only a brilliant manager of journalism. This is a great mistake. During these three years article after article, brilliant, and witty, poured from his pen, and he was accepted as one of the bright particular stars of what was called journalism in those days. Nay, more, he caused the great prosperity of the *Courier & Inquirer*. The literary analyst who shall dissect those old mildewed files, will find, without a doubt, that BENNETT was at the bottom of their huge circulation. When Gen. WEBB resolved to desert Gen. JACKSON, and to espouse the cause of NICHOLAS BIDDLE, this man with a full heart again threw up his bread and butter, because he would not write against his convictions. BENNETT, perhaps, had some hopes that his Senatorial friends would assist him, so, in 1832, at the age of thirty-five, he started the *Globe*, a paper devoted to the interests of Gen. JACKSON and MARTIN VAN BUREN, though his experience of politicians might have taught him differently. Still that he did not intend his paper to be altogether the slave of party is proved by his introductory editorial, in which he wrote: "If I make up my mind to establish a paper, I wish you to understand that I shall ask no man the liberty of doing so. Offering to aid the party and establishing a paper are not one and the same thing. If I see fit, I am at liberty to start a paper on my own responsibility, and leave the party to judge for themselves what confidence to give it." These were brave words, but they met a cool reception. The party put no confidence in the *Globe*, and it died after thirty issues. The paper of the future only gradually shaped itself in BENNETT's mind. He refused to be a party hack, and yet had not thought of going to the people. The leaders of the party distrusted him. They admitted his services, they feared his biting sarcasm, but they would not help him. So they let the *Globe* die. Still one more experiment did the fearless man try to be supported by the party and yet be independent of it. He had some money left out of the savings of the three years on the *Courier & Inquirer*, and he invested that in the *Pennsylvanian*, a Philadelphia paper which should, from an independent stand-point, advocate the measures of the Democratic Party. But as it began to die upon his hands he had recourse to MARTIN VAN BUREN for a loan of $2,500 for two years. "Help me to this," he said, "and the paper shall be on a self-supporting basis." It was politely refused, and the *Pennsylvanian* went the way of the *Globe*. This made BENNETT almost despair. He had fought so hard for the party that he could not bear to be rejected by them in this fashion. JOHN MUMFORD, he knew, had been helped by the leaders to the amount of $40,000, and they refused him, a man who had done ten times as much for them, a paltry $2,500. It was gall and wormwood. He wrote to a friend in the following year: "I am sorry to speak harshly of any one, but really I think there is something like ingratitude in the way that I have been treated." But this was enough. His education as a journalist had now been completed. He had cut loose from party discipline, and he resolved to cut loose from party altogether. And now, at last, in his teeming brain the paper of the future began to assume shape and coherence. He resolved to make a paper that should have no master but the public, and should stand by public favor alone. So he returned to New-York in the Winter of 1834, after battling with his *Pennsylvanian* for nearly two years, and expending every cent he had in the world.

On the 6th of May, 1835, BENNETT, with the aid of two young printers, published the first number of the morning *Herald*, price one cent. It was written, published and sold in a cellar in Wall-street, whose sole furniture was a counter which served as a desk, consisting of a plank stretched across two flour-barrels. There was a chair in the centre, in which sat Mr. BENNETT, now thirty-eight years of age, writing busily and selling newspapers, taking advertisements and even writing them for advertisers who had not the faculty of composition. But in that dingy cellar, and behind the chair of that sturdy battler with the world, stood Success, invisible to the common herd, who had neither eyes to see her radiant form, nor ears to hear the musical rustling of her wings. The paper was not much larger than a sheet of letter-paper, but it gave much light, minute and cheerful news. It was full of short paragraphs, printed in small type, and was an eminently saleable article. It sold well from the first day, but still BENNETT had at first a terrible time. The extreme cheapness of the paper rendered him absolutely dependent upon his advertisers, and yet he dared not charge them more than fifty cents for a square of sixteen lines. So he had to cut down the expenses to a minimum. He did everything himself. He swept out his cellar, he carried the paper to the few subscribers it possessed in the morning, he wrote the editorials, the news, the criticisms. He did the reporting and the book-keeping—all, in fact, that was done. He sat behind his barrels and his plank, placidly writing, and when any one came for a paper, he never looked up, but just said, "put the money on the counter and take one." His working-day was sixteen hours. In the morning, from 5 to 8, he wrote editorials in his bedroom. During the business hours he was in the cellar engaged in ordinary routine of editorial work. About 1 o'clock, having provided abundant copy for the compositors, he sallied forth into Wall-street to compile stock-tables, and to get matter for spicy paragraphs. From 4 to 6 he was at his office again, winding up the business of the day. In the evening he was abroad —at the theatres, or concert, ball, or public meeting, which were faithfully written up and handed to the printers before he went to bed. He thus, like Atlas, bore the whole weight of his world upon his own brave shoulders.

The stock lists and the money article were a great sensation, and gave the little *Herald* a kind of standing among brokers and bankers. It told them just what they wanted to know, but what no other journal had thought of telling them. At the end of the third month the receipts were greater than the expenditures. But during the fourth month the printing-office was burned down, and the printers, his partners, were quite discouraged and abandoned the enterprise. But not BENNETT. He felt that he had touched bottom, and that the worst was over for him. He "raked the *Herald* out of the fire," to use his own language, and issued it alone. Fortune was now tired of persecuting the brave man, and turned in his favor. Four months after the *Herald* fire came the great fire which laid Wall-street and all the adjacent business streets low in one common ruin. And here BENNETT at once showed the world what he knew about journalism. He engaged every reporter he could come across, (there were not many in those days,) and he spent half the day himself in the ruins, note-book in hand, writing down what he had gleaned during the other half. He spread before the public a mental bird's-eye view of the whole scene, with such happy descriptions, and in such easy language that it was a grand success. He went to the expense of getting a wood cut of the burning Exchange, and presented a map of the burned district, which made a sensation. It is simple justice to say that the spirit and enterprise displayed upon that occasion has always continued to mark Mr. BENNETT's paper. This dashing journalism opened commercial eyes to the value of the *Herald* as an advertising medium, and Dr. BRANDRETH entered into a contract with the paper, which made it a paying concern. BENNETT, in the fifteenth month, ventured to raise the price to two cents. That day the *Herald* took its place in the journalism of the country, and has kept it steadily. In the editorial which he wrote announcing the increase of price, he sketched the course which he intended to pursue, and the expenses he was going to incur. People doubted then, but every part of the programme was carried out to the letter. Finding the ordinary course of collecting and transmitting news too slow, he organized a force of carrier-pigeons and a staff of pony expresses to beat the mails. So when the Mexican war broke out, the *Herald* was able to give the news of battles, the lists of killed and wounded, and all the points of the campaign not only before other papers, but before the official accounts had been received in Washington. This naturally gave to the paper an enormous impetus, and its wonderful enterprise was quoted even in Europe as something next to marvelous. During the war of the rebellion Mr. BENNETT strove to outstrip his competitors in getting news, though he did not always succeed. This idea was the ruling one in his journalistic life, and nobly did he carry it out.

THE CONFERENCE.

Important Temperance Resolutions Adopted by the Methodists—Sinful Amusements—Tuesday Fixed for the Final Adjournment.

The attendance at the Conference, yesterday, was rather smaller than heretofore, many of the delegates having returned to their homes in view of the approaching adjournment. Bishop PECK presided over the day's session.

Dr. E. O. HAVEN was elected, by acclamation, Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Education.

A report of the Committee on expenses was carried, providing for the payment of the expenses of the reserve delegates called upon to fill the positions made vacant by the election of Bishops at the Conference, and also the expenses of those reserves who had been called upon to fill the positions of regular delegates necessarily absent.

The Committee of the Church presented a report on sinful amusements. After reciting the necessity of repressing evil tendencies of this kind, the Committee proposed an alteration in the Discipline, specially for bidding members of the Church to indulge in sinful temper and words, dancing, playing games of chance, attending theatres, horse races, dancing-schools and all other imprudent and questionable conduct. Dr. HOLMES opposed the report, as the cases enumerated were already sufficiently provided for. Neither did he believe in legislation against minor sins. He did not think that all play was wrong, and had no sympathy with people who would be wiser than the Creator and crush the instincts of the soul. He thought laughter might be quite as religious as whining. Dr. HILL favored the report. The report was adopted by a vote of 179 to 75.

A report was adopted from the Book Concern Committee recommending the publication of a new monthly magazine in Boston under the direction of the Boston Wesleyan Association, the Book Concern being guaranteed against pecuniary loss. Bishop SIMPSON announced that the Bishops had nominated the additional members of the Provisional Boards of the Missionary, Church extension, Sunday-school, Tract and Freedmen's Aid Societies, to fill the positions made vacant by the withdrawal of the Bishops and the death of several laymen.

The Committee on Temperance reported the following resolutions, which were adopted with an additional clause recommending the use of unfermented wine on all sacramental occasions, and the election of none but temperance men to office.

Resolved, That we are more than ever convinced of the absolute need of total legal prohibition as the condition of the removal of the great evils of intemperance; and we here pledge our utmost endeavor to inaugurate so wise and sanitary a dispensation.

Resolved, That while we can never be satisfied with anything less than the entire destruction of the liquor traffic, yet we cannot but regard it as a step toward that thing the enactment of laws making this vast system of iniquity responsible for the woes which have been so recklessly inflicted upon a long-suffering and a too-patient people.

Resolved, That we not only regard the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, as a moral wrong, but we most earnestly protest against any of our members giving any countenance to the liquor traffic by signing certificates of license, by voting to grant licenses, by renting their property for any such purposes, or by directly helping in any other way to promote intemperance. Any one thus acting is guilty of unchristian conduct and is subject to disciplinary action.

Resolved, That we favor the formation of a temperance society in every church and Sunday-school, for the purpose of securing by pledge or otherwise the avowed adherence of the whole community to the principles and practice of temperance, and enlisting the whole community in the work of reform.

The report of the American Bible Society was then read and adopted. It showed a very prosperous condition, notwithstanding the great Northwestern fires. A report of the Insurance Committee was read, recommending the formation of an Insurance Society especially for the Methodist Episcopal Church, which gave rise to a protracted discussion. The report was indefinitely postponed.

The Special Committee on the Metropolitan Church presented a report giving a statement of the church's financial condition, which was adopted. The church cost a quarter of a million dollars, and is burdened with a debt of $50,000. The report of the Committee on Fraternal Correspondence was adopted, fixing May 10, 1876, as the day for the reception of all fraternal delegates from foreign and corresponding bodies.

The report of the Committee on the National Centenary was adopted after some debate. It proposes that the Methodist Church celebrate the centenary of American Independence as a demonstration by appropriate religious exercises, and the taking up of special church collections, to be applied especially to the education of impecunious preachers, and to the Church Extension Fund.

On motion of Dr. CURRY, the final adjournment of the Conference was fixed for next Tuesday, at the close of the morning session, and, after transacting some more unimportant business, the Conference adjourned.

The Police Force to be Reduced—Lack of Funds the Reason.

Considerable feeling was exhibited yesterday by the members of the Police Board, owing to the reduction of their estimates for the coming year by the Board of Apportionment. The original estimates for salaries and supplies sent to that Board amounted to $3,363,824, which was reduced to $3,100,000. The Police Commissioners say that they cannot run the Department efficiently on the latter sum, and to prevent a deficit at the end of the year they will be compelled to reduce the force of patrolmen. By law the maximum force of patrolmen is fixed at 2,100, and with the necessary Superintendent, Inspectors, Captains, Sergeants, &c., the force would reach a maximum of 2,350. At present the working force consists of 2,250. The Commissioners have decided to reduce the number of patrolmen to 1,780, so as to keep within the margin of the appropriation made for the use of the Department.

Under the contemplated reduction the pay-roll of the Department for one month will be as follows:

Commissioners, Superintendent, Inspectors, Clerks and Fire Marshal's Bureau, $22,090 50; 35 Captains, $5,833 10; 140 Sergeants, $18,666 20; 1,780 patrolmen, $178,000 00; 77 doormen, $5,775 00. Total, $230,364 80.

The Commissioners state that they regret the necessity of thus reducing the force, but claim that they have no other alternative under the circumstances.

A Mysterious Case.

On the 5th ult., Capt. JABEZ LYON, of the schooner *North America*, then lying at the foot of Charles-street, North River, brought to Bellevue Hospital, WM. NORRIS, aged eighteen, a deck hand, who was suffering from a severe injury to the head, which he had received while on board unaccountably. NORRIS grew gradually worse, and, fearing that he would die, the attending surgeons asked him how he had been injured; but he refused to make any statement whatever in connection with the affair. A few days before his death, the surgeon informed him that he could not recover, and again requested him to state how he had been injured, and NORRIS then said that he had been struck on the head with a marlinspike, but refused positively to inform the doctor who had done it. The patient died on Thursday. Dr. JOSEPH CUSHMAN made a post-mortem examination of the body yesterday, and found that death had resulted from an extensive fracture of the skull.

Since the man's death, Capt. LYONS has left this port with his vessel, and until his return the mystery will doubtless remain unsolved. Coroner SCHIRMER has charge of the case.

The Emigrant Bark Athens.

The inquest in the case of the two children, JOSEPH WITOMSKI and FREDERICK SCHUBRING, whose death on board the Bremen emigrant bark *Athena*, is reported to have resulted from diarrhea, caused by the bad quality and scarcity of the provisions furnished the passengers, which was to have been commenced by Coroner KEENAN, yesterday, was postponed for a week, owing to the absence of the necessary witnesses. Capt. CHRISTOFFERS, the master of the vessel, appeared before the Coroner, and stated that the vessel was properly provisioned, but had no doctor on board, as they were not required by the German Government to carry a doctor. The Captain claims to have a slight knowledge of medicine, and did all he could for the health and comfort of the emigrants under his charge.

Departure of the Philadelphia Knights.

St. John's Commandery, No. 4, K. T., of Philadelphia, who arrived on Friday evening via New-Haven, from their Boston pilgrimage, took their departure from this City yesterday afternoon. The Knights of this City, about 200 in number, assembled in the afternoon at the Asylum, corner of Grand and Centre streets, whence they marched, headed by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band, to the Metropolitan Hotel. The Philadelphia Knights then formed, and preceded by Beck's Band, marched with their escort down Broadway to the Cortlandt-street Ferry, where they passed over to Jersey City and took the 4½ P. M. train for Philadelphia.

Statistics for the Week.

The Police in this City arrested 1,742 persons, and 1,985 lodgers found accommodation in the various Police Stations during the past week.

There were reported last week 588 deaths, 411 births and 179 marriages, showing a decrease of 58 in the deaths, 13 in the marriages, and an increase of 43 in the births, compared with the preceding week. There were 72 cases of small-pox last week, being an increase of 1 over those of the previous week, and 29 deaths from this disease during the week, being 24 less than during the preceding week.

Fire-Marshal MCSPEDEN reports 40 fires for the week ending at noon yesterday: Estimated loss, $179,030; amount of insurance, $248,200. Of these fires, 14 were caused by carelessness, 5 from foul chimneys, 8 from explosion of kerosene and liquid gas-lamps, 2 from spontaneous combustion, and the rest from a variety of accidental causes.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The steam-ship *Hammonia*, from Bremen May 18, and Southampton May 21, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are fresher by two days than those previously at hand.

The remains of an unknown woman were found yesterday floating in the East River, at the foot of Rivington-street, and were taken to the Morgue.

Early yesterday morning a pane of glass in the window of F. GROTE's billiard-furnishing store, No. 78 Fulton-street, was broken, and $65 worth of billiard and pool balls were stolen.

An infant named JAMES DIEGNAN yesterday fell into a wash-boiler filled with water, at the residence of his parents, No. 342 East Thirty-sixth-street, and was drowned.

The Stock Exchange and the Gold Room yesterday closed at 3 o'clock, under the new rule adopted, by which it was agreed to close at 3 P. M. on Saturday and 4 P. M. during the rest of the week, for the Summer months at least.

Commissioner VAN NORT, of the Public Works, has arranged for sprinkling Fifth-avenue on Sundays, from Madison-square, at Twenty-third-street, to the Central Park at Fifty-ninth-street.

An aged man, who, from papers found in his possession, is supposed to be S. VAN RENSELLAER CRUGER, was found last evening in the Bowery, near Bayard-street, in a fit of apoplexy, and was taken to the Park Hospital.

ANDREW CONNOLLY and CHARLES ALASTEIN were convicted in the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, of carrying concealed weapons, and sentenced each to the Penitentiary for six months.

BERNARD CURRY, of No. 117 Crosby-street, the engineer of the tug-boat *Epsilon*, blown up at Fulton Ferry on the 27th ult., died yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, from the injuries he received on that occasion. It is said that he leaves a wife in destitute circumstances.

ROBERT AMABLE, of the Marine Hotel, in Bleecker-street, was chloroformed and robbed of a watch and $14 in currency, Friday night, by KATE HAYS, of No. 52 West Houston-street. She was committed by Judge LEDWITH in default of $500 bail.

The Court-house Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, and by a resolution declared all men at present engaged in working on the new Court-house building discharged. The men, it is said, have not received any wages for the past nine months.

Roundsman MICHAEL LAMEY, Ninth Precinct; CORNELIUS WESTON, Thirty-second Precinct; THOS. F. WESTERMAN, Tenth Precinct, and THOMAS RYAN, Twenty-first Precinct, were yesterday promoted to be Sergeants by the Board of Police.

BRIDGET MURPHY, residing at No. 517 West Thirty-eighth-street, was knocked down and run over at Thirty-eighth-street and Tenth-avenue by a horse and wagon driven in a furious manner by PETER MEYER, and was seriously injured. MEYER was arrested.

A meeting of the Société Alsacienne-Lorrainne was held at No. 23 Amity-street last evening. It was called to make arrangements for a procession of the French residents, to express sympathy for France and distaste for German rule.

Detective BENNETT, of the Central Office, arrested last evening LYMAN V. MOONIE, a resident of Chicago, on a bench-warrant, charging him with having passed a forged check for $630 upon A. W. MAEDER, a dentist, at 262 Sixth-av. The prisoner was locked up at Police Headquarters.

FREDERICK A. GOODALL, who gave bail on Friday, before Commissioner SHIELDS, on a charge of dealing in washed internal revenue stamps, has been re-arrested and sent to jail, an affidavit having been made that he was about to abscond, and had procured bail with the understanding that his surety was to be indemnified.

The case of STEPHEN WHITE against WM. HEATH—charged with having committed perjury—was brought up at Jefferson Market yesterday. The prosecution failed to appear, and Justice LEDWITH adjourned the case until next Saturday, saying that if the complainant did not then appear he would dismiss the matter.

JOHN BOHEN, a gas-fitter, was committed to the Tombs yesterday for drugging and robbing Mr. HENRY LOCKWOOD, of No. 316 East Forty-third-street, on the 24th ult. The complainant remembered drinking with the prisoner on the night in question in Grand-street, and woke up the next morning at the Battery, minus his hat, coat, vest, watch and chain and sleeve-buttons, valued in all at $169. When the prisoner was arrested he had on all the stolen clothes.

DOMINICK CAMPBELL and JOHN ELLISON, two noted river-thieves, and JAMES MCCLELLAN, a lighterman, were committed for trial at the Tombs yesterday, for stealing goods from the lighter *Sarah Elizabeth*, lying at Pier No. 47 North River, on Friday night. The capture of the two thieves, who were in collusion with MCCLELLAN, employed on the lighter, was cleverly effected by Detective DOYLE, of the Harbor Police.

At the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, one MEYERS, of No. 334 East Thirty-second-street, was committed for trial for stabbing WILLIAM DODD and his wife, MARY DODD, residents of the same house, during a quarrel, on Friday night. The disturbance commenced between Mrs. MEYERS and Mrs. DODD, when the husband of the former joined in, and cut Mrs. DODD on the arm and head. DODD rushed to the rescue of his wife, and was stabbed in the three places by MEYERS, and dangerously injured.

BROOKLYN.

The Tax receipts during the past week amounted to $45,554 54.

Police Inspector JOHN S. VOLK, yesterday reported for duty at the Head-quarters.

The sash and blind makers of Brooklyn will strike for the eight-hour system to-morrow.

The yearly meeting of the Orthodox Friends is now in session.

Vice-Admiral STEPHEN ROWAN was yesterday duly installed in command of the Navy-yard.

Dr. N. H. SCHENCK will address an open air meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, this afternoon in Gallatin-place.

The first afternoon concert of the season in Prospect Park was given yesterday by the Twenty-third Regiment Band, which was stationed in a grove near the deer inclosure. It was very largely attended.

The appointment of Police Captains for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Tenth Precincts has not yet been made. The Captains recently appointed were sworn in yesterday, excepting Capt. O. B. LEICH, who refuses to serve in any other than the Ninth Precinct. Capt. MCKILLAR was assigned to the Eighth.

Application was made yesterday to Judge GILBERT, in Special Term of the Supreme Court, to have the report of the Commissioners in the matter of widening Washington-avenue and extending it into Flatbush-avenue confirmed. The motion was strenuously opposed by the property-owners, on the ground that an unfair estimate had been made. The Court reserved its decision.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Justice EDMUNDS, of Mount Vernon, yesterday sent FREDERICK GRITMAN to the Albany Penitentiary for six months for brutal treatment of his wife.

MATTHEW MANNING, WM. THOMPSON and WM. BRADLEY, all living at "The Beacon," were arrested yesterday on suspicion of robbing Mr. L. D. MARSTON, of Fordham, of his watch and chain and $10 in money, on Thursday night, while he was intoxicated.

The Board of Trustees of Peekskill are in a muddle. Three of the five members retired and left the President, one member and clerk in possession of the books and papers. Those who withdrew signified a determination to set up business on their own account, but found they were powerless, as no drafts can be made upon the Treasury unless signed by the President and Clerk.

STATEN ISLAND.

Last week there were four sudden deaths, three Coroner's inquests, and six persons were arrested by the police in the village of New-Brighton.

The Fire-engine Company No. 4, of the village of New-Brighton, has purchased a new steam-engine of a Boston manufacturer at a cost of $2,500.

To-morrow the newly chosen Board of Excise Commissioners will meet in the Village Hall, New-Brighton, to receive applications and grant licenses.

LONG ISLAND.

Three men and a boy comprised the full attendance at a Greeley meeting in Port Jefferson on Friday night.

BENJAMIN BENNETT, a prisoner confined in the Suffolk County Jail for a robbery committed at Port Jefferson, escaped on Thursday night, having picked the lock. He left a note for the jailor stating that he was thankful for favors and would be willing to assist him if ever he got in a tight place.

NEW-JERSEY.

The ordinary expenses of the public schools of Newark during May were $64.614.

The Paterson Board of Education has voted to introduce singing classes in the public schools.

The newly established Homeopathic Dispensary will be opened in Jersey City to-morrow. The dispensary is intended exclusively for the benefit of the poor. There is to be a resident physician, and other physicians will be in daily attendance at certain hours for the free treatment of various classes of diseases.

The Erie Railway will not run excursion trains from Paterson this season as has been the custom in former years.

An iron bridge is to be built across the Pecquannock River, between Passaic and Morris Counties, at a cost of $8,000.

A new time-table on the Boonton branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will go into operation to-morrow.

The new railroad between Egg Harbor City and Map's Landing, has been completed and yesterday was formally opened for public travel.

JORDAN MICKLE, the lad whose leg was crushed at the Market-street crossing of the Erie Railway, at Paterson, on Monday last, died in St. Joseph's Hospital, yesterday, from his injuries.

GEORGE ORESON, living at No. 140 West-street, Newark, attempted to commit suicide on Friday night by hanging himself with a clothes-line, in the yard attached to his house. He was cut down in time to save his life.

A gentleman named HAYES, doing business in New-York, was seized with an attack of dizziness while riding on the platform of a Broad-street car in Newark yesterday, and fell to the pavement, sustaining severe injuries.

A kit of burglars' tools was discovered in a stable at West End, Jersey City, on Friday night. It contained a gag and other articles, which would probably have been used in robbing a place where there was a private watchman.

In the Essex County Court at Newark, yesterday, MARK CORBIT and JOHN KELLY, convicted of grand larceny, were sent to the State Prison for four years each. The case of CARR, FARLEY and FINNEGAN, convicted of the Bannister robbery, was to have been argued on a motion for a new trial, but was laid over on account of the absence of Judge TIRSE.

BASE-BALL.

The Mutuals Defeat the Athletics—Splendid Game and Remarkable Score.

Since the famous Atlantic-Red Stocking contest of 1870, no ball match in this locality has been so brilliantly played as the game on the Union Ground, yesterday, between the Mutuals and the Athletics, of Philadelphia. The vast crowd—numbering some six thousand —had probably anticipated a game worth looking at, but it is safe to premise that none for an instant imagined that the score would be kept down to the lowest figures of any match ever played on the Union Ground, or that the Mutuals would win so handsome and creditable a victory, and consequently throughout the game the enthusiasm and applause were almost without parallel. HICKS, CUMMINGS and BOYD on one side, and MALONE, MACK and FISLER on the other, deserve special praise for their brilliant display in the field. The pitching was about equal in effect, both MCBRIDE and CUMMINGS exhibiting the most consummate judgment and skill. At 3:35 P. M. the field was cleared, and the Athletics went to the bat. CUTHBERT and MCBRIDE were retired by HICKS, and MALONE struck out, leaving MEYERLE, who had reached first on a high hit, which EGGLER muffed. For the Mutuals, EGGLER began with a safe hit, and eventually got around, BECHTEL earning a base, and HATFIELD; START and HICKS being the outs. In the next four innings, neither side scored a single run, a double play by FISLER, a brilliant, one-hand catch by BOYD, and two good catches by HICKS being the features of the fielding. At the close of the fifth inning the score was thus—1 to 0 in the Mutuals' favor, and great consternation prevailed among the Philadelphia delegates, who had invested on the Athletics at odds of nearly three to one. In the sixth inning MCBRIDE, the first striker, reached first on a hit to left; MEYERLE was flied by BECHTEL, but MALONE struck safely, and FISLER, by a hit along the left field chalk line, brought in both MCBRIDE and MALONE, and reached second himself. TRACEY and ANSON went out in succession, and the Mutuals again failed to score, although EGGLER struck for two bases. In the seventh, MACK, CUTHBERT and MEYERLE all hit safely, but neither reached the home plate, MALONE being flied by START, leaving the bases full. For the Mutuals, BECHTEL took first on called balls; HICKS got a life on a ground hit juggled by ANSON, and BOYD, by a long, high drive to right field, brought in BECHTEL and HICKS, taking second himself. The score was now 3 to 2 in favor of the Mutuals, and the remaining two innings did not make any change, although in the eighth the Athletics got three men on bases, where CUTHBERT left them by striking out. In the ninth, both were retired in one, two, three order, CUMMINGS putting out the last Athletic striker on a well-judged foul bound.

THE SCORE.

ATHLETIC.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.
Cuthbert, l. f.	0	1	2	0	Eggler, c. f.	1	2	2	0
McBride, p.	1	1	1	1	Hatfield, 2d b.	0	0	2	1
Meyerle, r. f.	0	1	1	0	Start, 1st b.	1	0	4	0
Malone, c.	1	1	7	1	Bechtel, l. f.	1	1	1	0
Fisler, 2d b.	0	1	2	4	Hicks, c.	1	0	11	1
Anson, 3d b.	0	1	1	0	Boyd, 3d b.	0	1	4	1
Tracey, c. f.	0	1	1	2	McMullin, r. f.	0	0	2	0
McGeary, s. s.	0	1	1	4	Pearce, s. s.	0	1	0	0
Mack, 1st b.	0	1	11	1	Cummings, p.	0	1	0	0
Total	2	9	27	13	Total	3	6	27	3

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Athletic	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2
Mutual	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—3

Runs earned—One each.
Umpire—Mr. FERGUSON, of the Atlantics.
Time of Game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.
Total Fielding Errors—Two each.

GAMES ELSEWHERE.

At Cleveland, the Forest Citys defeated the Baltimores by a score of 7 to 4; at Princeton, the Princeton nine vanquished the Eckfords, of Brooklyn, by 20 to 4, (the Eckfords being short handed,) and at Elizabeth, N. J., the Mansfields conquered the Resolutes—8 to 6. At the Capitoline the TIMES nine defeated the *Sun* Club by a score of 34 to 26.

GAMES AHEAD.

To-morrow, the Mutuals play the Mansfields on the Union Ground; the Troy nine at Troy, on Thursday; the Baltimores, in Brooklyn, on Friday, and the Athletics on Saturday, at Philadelphia. On Tuesday next, the Eckfords and Mansfields play their first game on the Union Ground.

Central Park Meteorological Department.

Abstract of report for the week ending at 2 P. M., June 1, 1872: Barometer—Mean, 29.893 inches; maximum, at 12 M., May 29, 30.072 inches; minimum, at 7 P. M., May 27, 29.650 inches; range, .422 inches. Thermometer—Mean, 61.6°; maximum, at 5 P. M., May 29, 72.5°; minimum, at 6 A. M., May 29, 50.0°; range, 22.5°. Remarks—May 27, rain from 3:40 P. M. to 6:35 P. M., amount of water, .34 inches; May 30, rain from 9¾ A. M. to 2:20 P. M., amount of water, .76 inches. Total amount of water for week, 1.10 inches. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,037 miles.

Meteorological.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., for the past twenty-four hours, as recorded by SCHULTZ & WARKER, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	58	70	73	70
Stand of bar. in inch	30.00	30.02	..	29.95

Hygrometer at noon, 57°.

Protection Against Burglars.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

In the TIMES of the 28th ult., reference was made to the communication of an "Anxious Citizen," whose fear of burglars led him to advocate the organization of a corps of private watchmen by some mutual insurance company, as the possible means of saving as from a "Vigilance Committee."

In a recent issue, you pointed out the protection against burglars afforded by the American District Telegraph Company—a corporation which is now locating its offices in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, having already one office in successful operation, and two others nearly ready to be opened: in the latter city; while in New-York there are three districts in process of organization, and one went into operation yesterday. This latter district, with head-quarters at No. 997 Broadway, embracing the territory between Third and Sixth avenues, from Seventeenth to Twenty-fourth street.

The Company will establish offices at convenient places throughout New-York and Brooklyn, to be telegraphically connected with the houses of subscribers. From these offices messengers and policemen are to be provided on the demand of subscribers.

BURGLAR-PROOF.

—Evening Post.

The Burning of Jayne's Building!!!

BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1872.

HERRINGS & FARRELL,
No. 251 Broadway:

We have just opened Hardin's safe from the ruins of Jayne's Building; contents all preserved.

FARRELL, HERRING & CO.

—Advertisement.

Dandruff.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE KILLS IT.—*Advertisement.*

Ladies express their astonishment after buying a little outfit of china, glass, plated-ware, cutlery, &c., at NICOL, DAVIDSON & CO.'S, No. 686 Broadway, to find they have saved from $10 to $25, which, of course, is a very acceptable addition to their pin-money. They sell china plates at $1 75 per dozen, and cut goblets at $1 per dozen. Handsome dinner services, $50, and other articles in proportion.—*Advertisement.*

Somerset in Flames—Another Chicago!!!

HERRING'S PATENT
CHAMPION SAFES
Surrounded by
A WALL OF FIRE.

SOMERSET, Penn., May 14, 1872.

Messrs. FARRELL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia. Gentlemen: On the night of the 10th instant, our town was nearly destroyed by fire—a second Chicago. Both banks, all the stores, hotels and other places of business, including Masonic and Odd-Fellows' Halls—in fact, several squares were burned. We had in our bank one of your Herring Patent Champion Safes, which passed through the fire; and, on opening it, we were surprised to find our money, valuable books, papers, &c., in perfect order.

Respectfully yours,

J. O. KIMMEL, H. T. SCHELL, } Bankers.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO FIRMS have testified to the preservation of their books, papers and valuables in HERRING'S SAFES in the BURNING OF CHICAGO.

HERRINGS & FARREL,
Nos. 251 and 252 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRINGS & FARREL, New-Orleans.

—Advertisement.

An Excellent Article.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is an excellent article for all diseases of children.

The Ice King Refrigerator,

Patented Feb. 15, 1870. H. M. Diggins, Patentee. First-class premiums awarded for the Ice King at all the industrial exhibitions held throughout the West and South. Its advantages over others are numerous. It is a preserver, not a consumer like others bearing the name of Refrigerator. 1st. With the Ice King I can freeze a pan of water into solid ice in a few hours. 2d. I can produce a temperature of fifteen degrees in Midsummer. 3d. It will preserve its contents for any length of time. 4th. One article will not partake of the taste or smell of the other. 5th. The Refrigerator is divided into two separate and distinct compartments. 6th. Combines the best water cooler in the world. 7th. It can be made into all sizes for family use, hotels, restaurants, butchers, fish and game dealers, steam-boats, or any other place where a Refrigerator is required. 8th. I challenge the world to produce its equal. The celebrated Ice King Refrigerator is now on exhibition in actual operation and for sale at No. 1,184 Broadway, under the Sturtevant House. Call and see it.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Made of the Best Materials, and Warranted in every respect, recommended by physicians for use in families, and at once the cheapest and the best article of the kind, is the Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce.

A Cool, Elegant Hair-dressing, Chevalier's LIFE FOR THE HAIR, the only healthy vegetable preparation known to restore gray hair; stops its falling out, increases its growth.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Parquet Floors and Wood Carpeting.—Send stamp for illustrated price list to 542 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CROSSMAN—BLACKWELL.—On Wednesday evening, May 29, 1872, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., GEORGE W. CROSSMAN to IDA L. BLACKWELL, only daughter of E. U. Blackwell, Esq., all of this City.

MURPHY—GAYNOR.—In St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Thomas Preston, HENRY M. MURPHY to NINA, youngest daughter of the late John Gaynor, Esq.

RYERSON—LORD.—Sept. 12, 1871, by Rev. Dr. Perry, ABRAM D. RYERSON, of Bergen, N. J., to YENA S., youngest daughter of Geo. W. Lord, Esq., of this City.

DIED.

BOSTWICK.—On Saturday afternoon, June 1, at the residence of O. W. Joslyn, No. 23 East 37th-st., Mr. JOHN Y. BOSTWICK, of Auburn, N. Y., in the 43d year of his age.

The remains will be removed to Auburn the evening of June 2.

BREMEYER.—At Linden, N. J., on Friday, May 31, GEORGE WM. BREMEYER, aged 71 years.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of the family on Monday, June 3, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BILLINGE.—On Friday, May 31, HENRY J. BILLINGE, in the 21st year of his age, eldest son of Henry S. and Harriet E. Billinge.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his parents, No. 38 West 16th-st., on Sunday, June 2, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BRITTON.—On Friday, May 31, JOSEPH WILSON, youngest son of Joseph and Mary Britton, aged 29 years, 6 months and 16 days.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his parents, No. 43 West 9th-st., on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

CAMP.—At Middletown, Conn., on the 29th ult., WILLIAM S. CAMP, late Cashier of the Middlesex County Bank, aged 76 years.

DE VOE.—On Wednesday, May 29, WILLIAM P. DE VOE, aged 36.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, June 2, at 2 P. M., from the residence of Geo. F. Hopper, No. 230 West 37th-st. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

MAUSELL.—At Hoboken, on Thursday, May 30, 1872, MARIA T., widow of Conrad Mausell, in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Oscar Simmons, No. 239 Garden-st., Hoboken, on Sunday, June 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

PALMER.—On Friday evening, May 31, 1872, at her late residence, MARY JANE, wife of John C. Palmer, in the 27th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 354 West 52d-st., on Sunday, June 2, at 1 o'clock P. M.

WAGNER.—At Pleasant Valley, N. J., May 30, of dropsy, WILLIAM WAGNER, in the 68th year of his age, formerly resident of Williamsburg, Long Island.

The relatives and friends of the family, also members of German Union Lodge No. 54, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, June 2, from St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, corner Broome and Elizabeth sts., at 1 P. M.

WATSON.—In this City, on Saturday morning, June 1, JAMES S. WATSON, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Rutherford Park, New-Jersey, on Tuesday, June 4, at 12 o'clock. Trains leave foot of Chambers-street at 10 A. M. Carriages will be in readiness at the foot of Chambers-street at 1 o'clock to convey the remains to Green-Wood.

C COMPANY, SEVENTH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y., }
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1872. }

COMPANY ORDERS NO. 2.—The Commandant with great regret announces to the members of this command the death of our late associate, GEORGE E. SAUTER.

Members and ex-members are requested to assemble in citizens dress at his late residence, No. 141 East 19th-st., on Sunday, June 2, at 1 P. M. By order.

CAPT. D. A. POLLARD.

WALDO SPRAGUE, First Sergeant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
PRICES REDUCED.
Tickets, $28: fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed. Information furnished.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
Orders filled. No. 16 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
Price of tickets reduced to $28.
Circulars sent free.
JOSEPH BATES, agent, Room No. 4, 196 Broadway.

THE WORKING WOMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION, No. 38 Bleecker-st. For the prevention and redress of frauds and impositions upon working women, who are not in household service. Teachers, copyists, trades women, clerks, &c., are supplied to employers, and are assisted in obtaining employment. Wages which have been earned are collected by law when necessary. All free of charge.

PATENTS.—MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS *Scientific American*, 37 Park-row, N.Y., obtain Patents everywhere. 25 years' experience. Confidential. Send for Patent Laws and Guide to Inventors.

DRS. GARRET & FARRES.—BEST work in dentistry, warranted. All diseases of the mouth cured. No. 54 28th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY LOT FOR sale.—Very desirable; one of the earliest selections; convenient distance from entrance; price $350. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS, and other States and notary public, office No. 5, Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Excursion tickets will be sold at the Jersey City Ferry, foot of Debrosses-st.; and at No. 944 Broadway, (Dodd's express,) for $4 the trip, for the 4th, 5th and 6th inst., and return on the 8th inst. Ask for excursion tickets.

GREELEY MASS-MEETING.—THE grand mass-meeting of citizens friendly to the election of HORACE GREELEY and B. GRATZ BROWN will be held at Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, June 3, 1872, at 8 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING by Rev. J. H. KNOWLES, of Atlanta, Ga.; in the EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. J. PARKER. Philip Phillips will sing after the evening sermon. Seats all free. Trustees on hand to seat strangers.

A COURSE OF SERMONS ON THE *Caves of the Bible*, by Rev. DAVID MITCHELL, in Canal-street Presbyterian Church, entrance No. 17 Greene-st. The first will be delivered SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Afternoon services at 3½. Convenient to down-town hotels. Strangers welcome.

ADVENT CHURCH, NO. 138 WEST 24TH-st.—Preaching by Elder G. W. BURNHAM, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and at No. 405 Grand-st. at 3 P. M., Elder J. B. COOK at 10½ A. M., and 24th-st. at 3 P. M.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH, corner of Henry and Scammel sts., Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ EVENING; also, every WEDNESDAY EVENING, with lecture.

APOLLO HALL, CORNER OF BROADway and 28th-st.—Miss Jenny Leys, inspirational speaker, will lecture on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Children's Lyceum meets immediately after.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL, EAST 14TH-ST., OPposite Academy of Music.—Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER Services on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. At close of evening prayer, lecture on our social life. Subject—*Parent and Child*. Strangers cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MCARTHUR, SUNDAY, June 2, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH.—REV. N. G. CHENEY, Pastor.—Rev. J. D. KENNEDY, D. D., of Ohio, will preach in the morning, at 10½ o'clock. In the evening, at 7½, Rev. HENRY SLICER, D. D., of Baltimore. Seats free.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner of Downing and Bedford sts. Rev. P. L. DAVIES, Pastor.—Preaching at 10½ o'clock SABBATH MORNING, and at 7¾ o'clock SABBATH EVENING. All are cordially invited.

BIBLE PREACHING.—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion Second Advent Church, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Beast and His Image*. Revelations, chap. xiii.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, (Episcopal,) 50th-st., east of 3d-av., Rev. U. T. TRACY, Rector; Rev. F. M. SERENBEZ, German Minister.—Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. German service at 7½ P. M. Strangers are welcome.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 57th-st., near Lexington-av.—Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., Rector, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7¾ o'clock. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER Park-av. and 34th-st.—Prof. EDWARD I. YOUNG, of Cambridge, Mass., will preach SUNDAY, June 2, MORNING and EVENING.

CARMEL CHAPEL.—REV. DR. MANTEVILLE will preach TO-MORROW EVENING at 7¾ o'clock, in Carmel Chapel, No. 134 Bowery, near Grand-st.

EIGHTEENTH-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 18th-st., near 8th-av.—Rev. HENRY C. WESTWOOD, D. D., of Wheeling, Va., will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. SUNDAY, and Rev. J. F. KENNEDY, D. D., of Ohio, at 7½ P. M.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH.—Preaching by Rev. A. F. CURRY, Pastor, on SABBATH next, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the hall, corner 8th-av. and 25th-st. Sacramental service after MORNING sermon. "The poor have the Gospel preached unto them."

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st., W. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Services are held every SUNDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Singing by the children. All interested are cordially invited to attend.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, West 22d-st., Rev. Dr. VERREN, Rector.—Divine service, in French, every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Near Canal. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. W. BARNHART, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

FOURTH REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avenues.—Preaching SUNDAY EVENING only, at 7½ P. M., by Mr. D. C. MARTIN.

GOD'S FIRM FOUNDATION AND ITS SEAL, and *The Angel's Study and Text-book*. Two discourses by the Pastor of Fifty-third-street Baptist Church, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strawberry festival WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS.

HARLEM—SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. JAMES H. DWIGHT will preach on SUNDAY, morning and evening, at the new Hall 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. New residents and the public cordially invited.

HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 125th-st., corner 2d-av., Rev. SAMUEL H. VIRGIN, Pastor.—Services every SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Sabbath-school, 2½ o'clock P. M.

JANE-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. F. HAMBLIN; Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.; prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M.; all are invited.

MEMORIAL CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, West 11th-st., near 7th-av.—Rev. R. H. C. GOODWIN will preach at 10½ A. M. Rev. Dr. OSGOOD at 7½ P. M.—*A Timely Word to Our American School Children and Their Parents.* Seats free.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

NEW YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching TO-MORROW in the Mariner's Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY. At 3 o'clock, P. M., at No. 278 Water-st., by Rev. O. B. BIDWELL, and at No. 275 West-st. by the Associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st.—Rev. WILLIAM HAYES WARD will preach SUNDAY MORNING, June 2. Services at 10½ A. M.

OLD ST. JOHN M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching 10½ by Rev. J. C. PERSHING, D. D., of Pittsburg; 7½, Rev. A. J. Lyon, of North Ohio. Seats free. All cordially invited.

REV. J. J. WHITE, PASTOR OF ATTORney-street M. P. Church, will preach on SUNDAY NIGHT, 7½ o'clock, on *The Value of Fragments*. SUNDAY MORNING, 10½, Rev. A. J. CONKLIN, of Graham-av., Williamsburg, will preach by way of pulpit exchange.

REV. BISHOP BOWMAN, NEWLY elected Bishop, will preach in the Beekman Hill M. E. Church, East 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. W. C. STEEL. Seats free. Strangers made welcome.

ROSE HILL M. E. CHURCH, 27TH-ST., near 3d-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Dr. JOSEPH H. WYTHE, of the California Conference, and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. HIRAM BUCK, of the Illinois Conference.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *Special Providence*, and at 7½ P. M., on *Christ as King in Zion*. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

REV. S. C. NEEDHAM, THE IRISH Evangelist, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and EVENING at 7½, in the Baptist Church, 17th-st., near 6th-av. Also WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS.

REV. WM. R. ALGER, OF BOSTON, will preach in Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., (Reservoir-square,) on SUNDAY MORNING, June 2, at 10½ o'clock.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., WILL preach in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., WILL preach in the Floating Church, foot of Pike-st., East River, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, June 2. Service at 3½ o'clock.

REV. DR. WILLIAM BARNARD, formerly of Madison-av. and 29th-st., will preach in the 42d-st. Presbyterian Church, west of Broadway, next SABBATH MORNING and EVENING.

REV. DR. GALLAUDET WILL preach in St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, June 2, at 7½ P. M. Strangers are invited.

REV. ANSELM B. BROWN, OF NEW-Haven, will preach in the MORNING and lecture in the EVENING at Brevoort Hall, 54th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs. Sunday-school 3 P. M.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH at the West-street Presbyterian Church, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Fourth discourse in the evening on *History Echoing Prophecy*.

REV. BISHOP FOSTER WILL PREACH in St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. H. WYTHE, of California, and delegate to General Conference, will preach at 10½ A. M. Rev. W. J. MACLAY, of California, and delegate to General Conference, at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

STRANGERS WELCOME.—REV. FRED. EVANS, Pastor, will preach at Central Baptist Church, West 42d-st., near 7th-av., at 10½ and 7½. Subjects—MORNING, *Hagar*; EVENING, *Spring*. The "Lord's Supper" after the Evening Sermon. Come.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching SUNDAY, June 3, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. F. KENNEDY, D. D., of the North Ohio Conference, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. W. MCALLISTER, of New-York.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY MORNING, prayer at 7½; holy communion at 8. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 10½ A. M. and 2½ P. M. for deaf mutes, and Rev. Dr. BEACH at 7½ P. M.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, 4TH-AV., corner 22d-st.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. by Rev. F. G. HIBBARD, D. D., of Rochester, and at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. C. D. FOSS, D. D.

ST. STEPHENS' EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.—Service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. PRICE, will preach. Seats free.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, 187 West 45th-st.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY of the Sunday-school Missionary Society of the Fifth-avenue Baptist Church, 46th-st., will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, June 2, at 7½ o'clock; exercises consist of annual offerings, and addresses by Revs. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH, of this City, and W. S. CLAPP, of Carmel, N. Y.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. by Rev. E. G. ANDREWS, D. D., recently elected Bishop, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. J. H. KNOWLES, of Atlanta, Ga. Seats free. Sabbath-school at 9 and at 2.

THE LABOR QUESTION.—REV. E. C. SWEETSER will preach upon the above subject in the Bleecker-street Universalist Church, corner of Downing-st., THIS (Sunday) EVENING at 8 o'clock. The public are cordially invited. Morning service at 10½.

TRINITY M. E. SABBATH-SCHOOL will hold its annual Strawberry Festival TUESDAY, June 4, at 8 P. M. Tickets, 30 cents.

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE CHURCH, will be the subject of discourse for the Annual Sermon, to the Trinity Baptist Church, in 55th-st., near Lexington-ave., by Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Pastor, SUNDAY, June 2d, at 10½ A. M. Sunday-school and Bible Class meet at 2½ P. M.

THE LAMBRECHT HOMICIDE.

The Prisoner is Found Guilty of Murder in the Second Degree—Sentence Deferred.

GEORGE LAVERY, indicted for the murder of Officer PHILIP LAMBRECHT, was continued on trial yesterday, before Judge INGRAHAM and a jury, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. At the opening of the Court, counsel for the defense proceeded to sum up the case on behalf of the prisoner, followed by Mr. ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN on behalf of the people. At about 2 o'clock P. M., Judge INGRAHAM gave the case to the jury in a brief charge, in which he referred to the discrepancies which existed between the testimony for the prosecution and that for the prisoner, as well as between the witnesses for the prisoner themselves; that the story of the prisoner was unsupported by other testimony; that if the throwing of the stone by the prisoner with his utmost strength indicated to the minds of the jury his intent to take life, they would have a right to find him guilty of murder, but if such intent was not apparent to their minds, they could find a verdict for any of the degrees of homicide which the testimony justified. The want of knowledge by the prisoner that the man assailed was an officer could make no difference in the crime, if the prisoner was shown to be the assailant instead of the assailed. An assault on an officer, he said, was of itself a crime, but in the present case he would regard it as wisest for the jury to consider their verdict as though the deceased was a private citizen; and, in conclusion, cautioned them against being swayed by sympathy on either side.

At 4½ o'clock P. M. the jury returned into Court with a verdict of murder in the second degree, and at the request of the prisoner's counsel sentence was deferred until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will offer, on MONDAY, June 3,
TWO POPULAR MAKES of **BLACK SILKS** at **$2** and **$2 50** per yard, which are unsurpassed for value.

Several cases
FANCY SILKS in BLACK and WHITE, GRISAILLE and COLORS,
$1 per yard, reduced from $1 50.

SELF - COLORED IRON GRENADINES,
with solid SATIN STRIPES,
$1 per yard, reduced from $1 25.

5 cases all BLACK
SATIN STRIPED **IRON GRENADINES,**
$1 per yard, recently $1 50.

BLACK GROUND GRENADINES,
with COLORED and WHITE STRIPES, **18c.** per yard.
BLACK GROUND GRENADINES,
with COLORED SILK CANELE STRIPES, **20c.**

BLACK AND COLORED DITTO, 25c.
per yard; formerly 50c.

A beautiful collection of **FRENCH CHINTZ CRETONNES,** THE BEST GOODS MADE, } **38c. and 45c.,** reduced from 50c. and 75c.

500 pieces 32-inch **VICTORIA LAWNS,** for SUMMER SUITS, } **25c.** per yard.

A large line of
LAWN SUITS, from **$2 25** each, upward.

PURE LINEN DITTO, $5 each upward.

PARIS AND BERLIN MADE **POPLIN** AND **MOHAIR** DITTO, } **$15** each.

25 cases **BLACK ALPACAS** COLORED AND PURE MOHAIRS } from **35c. to 50c.** per Yard.
Much below the present cost of importation.

A fresh importation of
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S **HOSIERY** AND **UNDER-WEAR.**

REDUCTIONS have been made on all grades of **FINE DRESS GOODS,** offering unusual inducements to purchasers.

In addition to the above will be offered an immense variety of **NOVELTIES** in LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S **SUITS, POLONAISE, SACQUES, UNDER-WEAR,** CHIP AND STRAW **ROUND HATS** AND **BONNETS,** TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED, some from Mme. **VIROT** and others, Paris, *at less than cost of importation.*

Friends, customers, strangers and the residents of neighboring cities will find it to their advantage to **EXAMINE PREVIOUS TO PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.**

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Are offering greatly BELOW the COST OF IMPORTATION an immense stock of
HOUSEKEEPING and **HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,**
Carpets,
CURTAIN MATERIALS, &c., &c.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A.—A.—Richard Meares,

6TH-AV. AND 19TH-ST.,
Will open on MONDAY A NEW INSTALLMENT of SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.
Greatest Bargains offered this season.

50 pieces Black Taffeta Silks, $1, $1 15 and $1 20.
Superior for trimming, and very desirable for lining Grenadine Dresses.
50 pieces Black Gros Grain Silk, $1 40, $1 50 and $1 75.
Fine goods, with high lustre, 50c. a yard under usual prices.
Best brands Lyons Silks, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75 and $3, guaranteed to be $1 a yard less than any house in the City.
Splendid Trimming Silks, all colors, $1 50 a yard.
Black and White Stripe Silks, 80c. a yard.
Striped Silks, great variety, $1, $1 15, $1 25 to $1 50.
50 pieces Striped Japanese Silk, 50c. a yard.

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS IN DRESS GOODS.
Choicest styles from last week's auction sales.
2 cases Black Grenadines, silk stripe, 20c.
250 pieces Black and White co., choicest goods, make up stylishly, 25c. a yard.
50 pieces Plain Black Grenadine, 25c. a yard.
20 pieces Plain Black Silk and Wool Grenadine, two yards wide, $1 25 a yard; worth $2 50.
200 pieces Plain Black Silk and Wool Grenadine, best goods, 50c., 55c., and 60c.; half price.
150 pieces Plain Color Silk Grenadines, 28c.
50 pieces very rich White Ground Grenadines, wide colored satin stripe, 44c.; very choice.
50 pieces Colored Grenadines, satin stripe, 50c.
100 pieces Chene Lisle Poplins, all colors, 25c., 28c., and 30c. a yard; worth double.
1,000 pieces Poplins, Lustres and Mohairs, fine styles, plain and fancy, 25c. to 50c. a yard.
Best brands Black Alpacas, 38c., 40c., 44c., and 50c.

LACE SHAWL DEPARTMENT.
Largest assortment at lowest prices.
Lace Sacques, Flowing Sleeves, $8 to $12.
Much better goods, full size, $12 to $20.
Very rich patterns, $20 to $30.
150 Lace Pointes, rich patterns, $20; worth $30.
300 real Llama Parasol Covers, $3; worth $6.
Wide Guipure Laces, 50c., 60c., 70c., 75c., 90c.
Black and White Spot Vail Nets, 30c.; a bargain.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDER-GARMENTS.
Gents' Summer Merino Vests, all sizes, 69c.
Boys' Summer Merino Vests, 50c. and 60c.
Ladies' fine Summer Merino Vests, 50c., 60c. and 63c.
Misses' Summer Merino Vests, 33c., 38c. and 40c.
Two-button Kid Gloves, $1—Spring colors.

HOUSEKEEPING AND DOMESTIC GOODS.
Turkey-red Fruit Napkins, $1 12½ dozen.
Pure Linen Huck Towels, heavy, thirty-six inches long, $2 and $2 25 dozen—a bargain.

UNDER-GARMENTS AND CORSETS.
Very large and complete assortment of Hoop-skirts and Panniers, all the new styles, 38c., 50c., 60c., 70c., 75c.
French and hand-made Corsets, 75c., $1 and $1 25.

MILLINERY GOODS.
Superb assortment fine French Flowers, Bonnets, Turbans and Frames, in newest shapes. Stylishly-trimmed Bonnets and Round Hats, $8 to $15, equal to any sold on Broadway for $15 to $25.

All the new shades in Plain and Gros Grain Bonnet and Sash Ribbons.
Five-inch twilled Silk Ties, 35c.; all colors.
Best double-twilled Silk Windsor Ties, 48c., all colors; sold all over 60c. to 75c.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS.
Lawn, Linen, Marseilles and Cambric, plain and braided; children's Linen Blouses, richly braided, $1 75, $2; child's Embroidered Pique Suits, $2 25 to $3; braided Pique Suits, all ages, from two to fourteen years; ladies' Lawn and Linen Suits, $6, $7, $8 and $10; ladies' Linen Suits, elegantly braided, very rich goods, $20; 300 dozen White and Colored Shirred Lawn Hats, for ladies and children, 38c.; sold everywhere, $1 25.

Small Wares, Soaps, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Russia Leather, Morocco and Canvas Traveling Bags. Largest assortment in the City.

RICHARD MEARES,

CORNER 6TH-AV. AND 19TH-ST.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Broadway, corner 19th-st.,
NEW-YORK.

In view of the extensive alterations and large additions now making to the present premises, and to make room for the largely increased

FALL IMPORTATIONS,

Will continue to offer THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF THEIR ELEGANT and well-assorted stock of
FANCY SUMMER SILKS JAPANESE SILKS AND POPLINS, GAZE DE SOIES, GAZE CHAMBRAIS, PONGEES, ARMURES, CREPE DE CHINES, CHINTZ FOULARDS, PARIS PRINTED GRENADINES, PARIS ORGANDIES AND JACONETS, TRAVELING DRESS MATERIALS, PRINTED CAMBRICS, CALICOES, SUMMER SHAWLS, &C., &C.,

AT AN IMMENSE REDUCTION.

N. B.—Purchasers are respectfully requested to inspect these goods, as the REDUCTION will be found on EXAMINATION TO BE ACTUAL.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

In addition to the stock of DEEP MOURNING GOODS, such as English Bombazines, Henrietta, Tamise, Barathea and Crepe Cloths, Serges, Crepes, &c., they would call especial attention to their magnificent assortment of

Black Iron Grenadines.

These goods are all of the best make and finish, pure silk and wool, and are now offered at prices from
50 Cents Per Yard and Upward,
(Being an actual reduction of fully twenty-five per cent.)
ALSO,
Silk Grenadines in Plain, Silk and Satin Stripes and Brocades,
(In quality from medium to the richest manufactured,) together with a full line of
Lawns, Organdies, Cambrics, Ginghams, Prints, &c., &c., at Equally Low Prices.

GREAT BARGAINS IN Embroideries.

Will offer on MONDAY, June 3,
1,000 Paris Embroidered Breakfast Sets,
AT ONE-HALF THEIR REAL VALUE.
A Large Lot of Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
2,000 Wide and Narrow Embroidered Muslin Bands.
2,500 Embroidered on Double Linen Chemise Bands.
Tuckings, Plaiting, Rufflings, &c., at very low prices.
ALSO,
1,200 Pieces Duplex Plaitings, less than half price.

UMBRELLAS

FOR SUN AND RAIN.

PARASOLS,

RICH AND MEDIUM QUALITY,
AND AT VERY LOW PRICES.
N. B.—MOUNTING OF LACE COVERS done in the best manner.

Men's Hosiery, Summer Under-garments

GENTS' AND YOUTHS' FURNISHING GOODS.
LISLE THREAD, KID, BUCK AND DOG-SKIN GLOVES, &C.,
AT POPULAR PRICES,

NEW CARPETS

JUST RECEIVED.
Axminsters and Moquettes.
NEW DESIGNS.
Velvets, English Body Brussels,
Three-Plys and Ingrains,
English and American Oilcloths,
White, Checked and Fancy Mattings,
&C., &C.,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
Lace and Nottingham Curtains.
Coverings, in all Styles,
Tapestry, Table and Piano Covers.
Cornices, Shades, Tassels, &c., &c.
AT MODERATE PRICES.

AT

EHRICH'S TEMPLE OF FASHION.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICE IN ORDER TO MAKE ROOM FOR ANTICIPATED ALTERATIONS.
ENTIRE STOCK OF STRAW HATS
GREATLY REDUCED.

Ladies' Fine Leghorn Hats reduced to $1 88, worth $2 50.
Misses' and Children's Leghorn Flats reduced to $1 35 and $1 50.
Ladies' Brown and Black Straw Hats reduced to 40 cents.
Infants fine Straw Hats reduced to 50 and 60 cents each.
TRIMMED BONNETS AND ROUND HATS IN ALL THE MOST ELEGANT STYLES AT GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES.
Ribbons, Silks, Satins, Reps, Turquois, &c., greatly reduced.
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO THE TRADE.
FLOWERS, in all the finest styles, at Bargains.
Any style branched to order on the premises without extra charge.
GREAT REDUCTION.
STORE TO BE ALTERED AND ENLARGED.
REAL GUIPURE AND THREAD LACES
At less than down-town wholesale prices.
ALL OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
Best quality, full 2 inches wide, at 60c. and 65c., worth 85c.
Best quality, fully 2½ inches wide, at 75c. and 85c., worth $1.
Elegant patterns, full 3 inches wide, from $1 to $1 14, worth $1 40.
Elegant patterns, full 4 inches wide, from $1 22 to $1 35, worth $1 75.
Together with an immense assortment up to 9 inches wide at correspondingly low prices.
We import our REAL LACES direct from the European manufacturers, thereby saving all intermediate profits and commissions, and sell the same at a small advance, as it is our aim to make our establishment the
GREAT REAL LACE DEPOT OF THE CITY.
Our immense sales of these goods are a sure guarantee of our ultimate success.
Call and examine. Our goods shown with pleasure.
Bargains in
Black Silk Fringes,
Gimps, Passementerie Trimmings,
Kid Gloves, &c.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
Of our UNDER-GARMENTS, HOSIERY, &c.
Ladies' fine Muslin Chemise, tucked back and front, and lace edge, reduced to 75 cents, and all other styles in proportion.
PARASOLS IN EVERY STYLE, CHEAP.
LACE PARASOL COVERS, our own importation, at less than ever before offered.
The trade supplied at less than down-town wholesale prices.
Orders by mail receive especial attention.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF ENTIRE STOCK.
Store to be greatly enlarged and entirely renovated.

EHRICH'S TEMPLE OF FASHION,

NOS. 287 AND 289 8TH-AV., NEAR 24TH-ST.

PINEAPPLE DRESS GOODS.
A new and elegant assortment just received at low prices; imported and for sale by FOUNTAIN & CO., No. 839 Broadway, upstairs.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL MAKE
ON MONDAY, JUNE 3,
A GENERAL REDUCTION IN PRICES
THROUGHOUT THEIR POPULAR
DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENTS,
WHOLE LINES OF ELEGANT GOODS BEING
IN MANY INSTANCES MARKED DOWN
TO LESS THAN ONE-HALF
THEIR VALUE.
LADIES SHOULD AVAIL THEMSELVES OF THIS OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE, AS IT MAY NOT OCCUR AGAIN IN MANY YEARS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, JUNE 3,
IN THEIR
LACE DEPARTMENT,
BLACK GUIPURE LACES, $1, worth $1 25.
BLACK THREAD LACES FROM AUCTION, AT LESS THAN IMPORTERS' PRICES.
THREAD LACE PARASOL COVERS IN THE LATEST STYLES. A LARGE ASSORTMENT.
VALENCIENNES, POINT AND POINT APPLIQUE, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
POINT AND POINT APPLIQUE HANDKERCHIEFS.
BARBES, COIFFURES, &C., IN GREAT VARIETY.
THREAD AND LLAMA LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES FROM LAST WEEK'S AUCTION SALES.
HAMBURG EDGINGS, INSERTION, BANDS, AND OTHER EMBROIDERIES, LADIES' AND GENTS' SILK SCARFS, TIES, &C., &C., IN ALL COLORS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, JUNE 3,
LADIES' WHITE LAWN SUITS, $8, REDUCED FROM $12.
LADIES' LINEN SUITS, $8, REDUCED FROM $12.
LADIES' WHITE SWISS WALKING SUITS, $12.
LADIES' SWISS TUNICS, OVERSKIRTS AND POLONAISES.
CHILDREN'S LINEN GABRIELLES, HANDSOMELY BRAIDED, $1 50.
CHILDREN'S PIQUE GABRIELLES, HANDSOMELY BRAIDED, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
CHILDREN'S PIQUE WALKING COATS, SUITS, SACQUES, &C., &C.
INFANTS' WARDROBES COMPLETE.
INFANTS' DRESSES, SLIPS, SKIRTS, CLOAKS, &C., &C., CONSTANTLY IN STOCK, READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
INFANTS' LACE CAPS AND SUN BONNETS.
LADIES' NIGHT DRESSES, TUCKED YOKES, $1 50.
LADIES' CHEMISES, 75c. TO $1.
LADIES' DRAWERS, 75c.
LADIES' SKIRTS, TUCKED, 75c. TO $1.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S GARMENTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.
IN OUR DEPARTMENT FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS, WE WOULD CALL ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE NEW HAT CALLED BLADE O' GRASS.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES CONSTANTLY IN STOCK.

STERN BROS.,

367. SIXTH-AVENUE, 367.
Between
TWENTY-SECOND AND TWENTY-THIRD STS.,
Will continue this week their great sale of Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, at the same extremely low prices of the past week.

PARASOLS.

In addition we have received another line of

SUN UMBRELLAS.

New and popular styles which makes our stock the largest and most elegant in the City to select from.
The extraordinary inducements we are offering in this department will convince ladies of the advantage to examine and price our Parasols before purchasing.
REAL THREAD, REAL GUIPURE and LLAMA PARASOL COVERS in endless variety.

LADIES' SUITS.

WE WILL OFFER MONDAY MORNING an entirely new selection of
LADIES' WALKING SUITS,
including elegant novelties just received of the latest foreign and American manufacture, strictly our own styles.
NOVELTIES IN { Buff and Drab Linen, White and Buff Lawn, Grass Cloth, Striped Cambric.
Buff, Linen or Combination Colors Walking Suits, deep side plaiting Polonaise and Talma at....................$6 50
Striped Cambric Suits in Black, Blue and Brown and White Striped, very attractive. 7 50
Linen Walking Suits, deep side plaiting, with Polonaise to match, extremely cheap...... 3 50
White Lawn Walking Suits, Deep Ruffle and Cluster tucks, with double Ruffle above, with Overskirt and Basque, very elegant. 8 75
Superb line of Swiss and Embroidered Lawn Suits, from....................$9 up to 25 00
Our own styles, from latest Paris designs.
POLONAISES in all colors and materials.
We have greatly reduced our prices on SUITS, so as to make this department still more attractive.

LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES.

Just opened, a handsome assortment from last week's auction sales, very cheap.

RIBBONS.

A full line of Gros Grain and Taffeta Bonnet Ribbons, in all widths and colors, very low prices.
Choice stock of Windsor and fancy Ties and Scarfs.
1,000 Grenadine and Fancy Ties at 38c., worth $1.

LADIES' UNDER-WEAR DEPARTMENT.

Attractive and desirable bargains.
We are constantly receiving novelties in this department, and offer every day new and popular styles.
Corded Band Chemise, Wamsutta Muslin, full size and made in best manner.............. 75c.
Splendid Fancy Bosom Chemise, ten-rows Insertion and Puffing, Utica Muslin, reduced to..................................$1 35
160 other styles from 93c. to $4 75.
Excellent Muslin Night-gowns, trimmed with Tucking, Edging and Ruffle, $1 45, $1 75, $2 25,
Ladies' Drawers, Tucked and Emb'd Edgings and Insertions, at 75c., 80c., $1 12, $1 35
Ladies can only get a correct idea of the numerous inducements we are constantly offering in this department by a personal inspection.
Train and Walking Skirts, Dressing Sacques, Corset Covers, Lawn, Percale and Calico Robes, Pillow Shams and Sheets in great variety and elegant designs, Bargains.
We beg to call attention to our line of
CORSETS. { Real Worley Coutille, Glove-fitting, French-woven, Hand-made and Patent Abdominal Corsets.
Which we are offering all extremely cheap.

TRIMMINGS AND FRINGES,

Black Silk Gimps and Fringes,
Tassel, Knotted and Twist Fringes in every color, with Buttons and Ornaments to match, at
Lowest possible prices.

STERN BROTHERS,

No. 367 SIXTH-AVENUE. No. 367

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

FRANKFIELD & CO., JEWELERS, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 323 8th av., corner 26th-st., will sell for thirty days more American watches, French and American clocks, sterling silver and finest silver-plated ware, to reduce their extensive stock before altering and enlarging their stores and factory.

DRY GOODS.

AT H. O'NEILL & CO.,

NOS. 327 AND 329 6TH-AV.
IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS OF

MILLINERY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

ON MONDAY, JUNE 3.
500 CASES NEW STRAW GOODS AT LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
25 dozen FRENCH CHIP ROUND HATS, $1 50.
20 dozen FRENCH CHIP BONNETS, at $2 50; sold on Broadway at $5.
100 dozen CHILDREN'S LEGHORN HATS, $1 25 to $3.
50 dozen LEGHORN HATS, $2; worth $3.
100 dozen ROUGH AND READY, la mode, 50c.

BONNET RIBBONS,

FULL ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE NEW SHADES AND WIDTHS, in Nos. 4, 5, 7, 9, 12, 16, and 22.

SASH RIBBONS.

300 Cartons of 7-inch, all shades, at 95c., warranted all silk.
100 Cartons of PLAIDS, 85c.; worth $1 25.
50 Cartons SCOTCH PLAIDS, 95c., $1, all silk.

FRENCH FLOWERS.

Our stock is still complete with a choice assortment of
WREATHS,
MOUTIERS,
VINES,
GARLANDS,
AUTUMN LEAVES.

RICH LACES.

LACE SACQUES,
GUIPURE LACE SACQUES,
LLAMA LACE POINTS.
BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE LACE, in choice patterns.
Organdie Tunics, with Bretelles, from $3 to $5 75.
Organdie Tunics, with Bretelles and Lace, from $5 75 upward.

EMBROIDERIES.

1,000 doz. Plain Windsor Ties, 50c.,
WARRANTED ALL SILK.
500 Windsor Ties, 63c.; sold on Broadway 90c.
250 dozen LUPIN'S two-button Kid Gloves, $1 15; worth $1 50.
200 dozen LUPIN'S two-button, $1 35.

WE ARE NOW OPENING A FULL ASSORTED STOCK OF
FINE MILLINERY AND LACE GOODS,
CAREFULLY SELECTED TO MEET THE WANTS OF THE BEST CITY TRADE.
N. B.—REDUCTION TO THE TRADE.
LADIES, GO TO O'NEILL'S FOR

MILLINERY GOODS.

Johnson, Burns & Co

IMPORTERS OF
FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS,
Will offer on MONDAY, June 3, the balance of their Spring importations of
Rich Millinery and Straw Goods,
FRENCH MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS,

MARKED DOWN,

at 50 per cent. less than cost of importation.
French trimmed Bonnets and Round Hats, at $7, $8 50, $10, $12, $15, $18 and $20—HALF PRICE.
42 dozen untrimmed French Chip Bonnets and Round Hats **MARKED DOWN** from $4 to $2.
60 cases of Milan Turbans, dolphin shape, at $1 50 and $1 75; **MARKED DOWN** from $2 and $2 25.
35 cases of Fine Leghorn Flats, $2 and $2 25;
MARKED DOWN from $2 75 and $3.
123 cases Milan Turbans, Lalla Rookh, $2 and $2 50;
MARKED DOWN from $2 75 and $3 50.
37 cases of Leghorn Sailors, trimmed in blue, black and brown, for misses and boys, at $2 50;
MARKED DOWN from $3 25.
32 cases of Canton Sailor Hats, handsomely trimmed, 87c. and $1;
MARKED DOWN from $1 25 and $1 50.
176 dozen of Shade Hats, in Milan, Tuscan, Peddle and Black Hair Braids, St. Leon and St. Clair.
ALL MARKED DOWN.

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas,

MARKED DOWN.

White Silk Parasols for Lace Covers, at $2 50, $4, and $4 50; MARKED DOWN from $3 50, $5 50, and $6.
675 Sun Umbrellas, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 24 inch, in Blue, Brown, Gray, Green, Black and, Purple.
Plain and Twilled ALL-BOILED SILK, at $1, $1 25, $1 65, $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50, and $4; MARKED DOWN from $1 38, $1 75, $2, $2 75, $3 25, $4, $4 50, and $5.

Black and Colored Silks,

FRENCH FLOWERS,
RIBBONS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
JET SETS, ORNAMENTS AND FANCY GOODS,

ALL MARKED DOWN.

N. B.—All goods sold to Milliners and Dress-makers in our retail house will be charged at our wholesale prices.

Johnson, Burns & Co

UNION-SQUARE.

AT GAYNOR'S,
Corner 12th-st. and Broadway.
CORSETS,
SKIRTS, AND
TOURNURES
SPECIALTIES.

SUMMER GOODS
Most elegant shapes in French Coutille Corsets; also, the French-woven Corset in every variety and best styles.
CHILDREN'S CORSETS, WAISTS, SHOULDER-BRACES, NURSING CORSETS, ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.
Skirts and Tournures in all the latest Paris novelties and at very reasonable prices.
N. B.—A miscellaneous lot of best shapes in French Corsets slightly soiled, at half price.

AT AT

JONES

JONES' JONES' JONES' JONES' JONES JONES' JONES' JONES' JONES' JONES' JONES' JONES' JONES' JONES' JONES' JONES' JONES' JONES' JONES' JONES' JONES'
will offer this week several cases of Black Silks, below cost of importation
Also, bargains in JAPANESE SILKS, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.
Our Carpet, Oil-cloth and Upholstery Department is now complete, having all the advantages in this and European markets.
We are enabled to quote prices greatly under market value.
JONES' JONES'

JONES'

POPULAR
DRY GOODS AND CARPET STORES,
No. 167, 169 and 171 8th-av.
Between 18th and 19th sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH CAPITAL, to manufacture a newly-patented machine for cutting cloth, shirting, &c.; or the patent for sale. HENRY E. ROEDER, Patent Agent, 302 Broadway

DRY GOODS.

B. ALTMAN & CO

NOS. 331 AND 333
SIXTH-AVENUE,
WILL OPEN ON

MONDAY, JUNE 3,

An attractive assortment of goods, and offer valuable inducements to purchasers.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

LYONS GROS GRAIN SILKS, $2, $2 50 and $3 25, equal to any in the market at $3, $3 50 and $4 per yard.
25-inch LUSTERINE SILKS, at 95c.
24-inch RICH TAFFETA SILKS, at $1 25.
24-inch SUPER RICH TAFFETA SILKS, at $1 50.
RICH JAPANESE SILKS, at 60c.
COLORED TAFFETA SILKS, in choice shades at $1 50, worth $2.

RIBBONS.

GROS-GRAIN and TAFFETA BONNET RIBBONS, in all the newest colors, at bargains.
SASH RIBBONS, ranging from 75c. to $1 25.
SCARF RIBBONS, in richest shades, at the lowest possible prices.

LACES.

REAL VALENCIENNES COLLARS, hand-made, 75c.
ELEGANT LACE CHEMISETTE, 37c., worth 75c.
REAL GUIPURE LACES, at 18c., 20c., 25c., 50c., 75c., $1 and upward.
REAL THREAD LACES, at 35c., 40c., 50c., 75c., $1 and upward.
COLORED CLUNY and YAK LACES, at great bargains.

Splendid Invoice | Spanish Laces, Spanish Vails, Soft Brussels Net, | At lowest prices.

DRESS GOODS.
We shall this week make valuable reductions in this department on an unusual and important scale.
GRENADINES.
COLORED STRIPED GRENADINES reduced to 16c. and 25c. per yard.
COLORED STRIPED GRENADINES, all silk, reduced from 65c. to 42c. per yard.
BLACK IRON GRENADINES, worth 50c., offered for 45c.
BLACK IRON GRENADINES, extra quality, worth 85c., offered for 65c.
BLACK IRON GRENADINES, superior quality, worth $1, offered for 75c.
FOULARD PONGEES, reduced to......58c. per yard.
PLAIN AND SATIN POPLINS........45c. per yard.
SATIN STRIPE MARIETTA CLOTH. 45c. per yard.
PLAIN AND STRIPED MOHAIR LUSTRE, 45c. per yard.

PARASOLS.

The immense patronage of this Department during the past week has necessitated an entire replenishment, and we pronounce our present Stock in extent, quality and beauty, to be unexcelled by any other house. We have on hand this week some 350 different styles in every color, shade, material and conception, which we offer at much lower prices
than can be found at any other establishment in the City.

SUIT DEPARTMENT.

On MONDAY, June 3, we shall offer an entire line of READY-MADE COSTUMES, comprising over 100 various styles at extraordinary bargains.
LADIES' FINE GRASS CLOTH SUITS, in light and dark Buff, Drab and Brown, complete in every detail, at..........................$3 85
One case of TRAVELING or SEASIDE SUITS, in all shades and colors.............................$5 00
Fine WHITE LAWN SUITS, with full Skirt, long full Polonaise or Overskirt and Basque, with Sash to match...........................$5 00
Our stock of SUMMER SUITS comprises WHITE LAWN, GRAY and BUFF LINEN, trimmed with lace and needle-work inserting, and Edging Fringes and Fringed Laces in white and all colors; fluted side plaiting, flouncing, tucked and puffed. Also,
STRIPED CAMBRIC SUITS, REAL SEER SUCKER SUITS,
in gray and brown stripes, especially adapted for the PRESENT SEASON'S STREET AND COUNTRY WEAR at extremely low prices.
LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING,
in NIGHT ROBES, CHEMISES, DRAWERS, WALKING SKIRTS, TRAIN SKIRTS, UNDER-SKIRTS, CORSET COVERS, and TOILET SACQUES, fine LINEN PILLOW and Sheet-shams, &c., at extraordinary low prices. This department comprises every article of wear, and which we place on our counters on
MONDAY, JUNE 3.
At prices far beyond competition, preparations being made to close out balance of this season's production.
GENTS' FURNISHING.
Three-ply cuffs, all linen, 90c. per half dozen, 17c. per pair, a few more left only.
SATIN JEAN DRAWERS, all sizes, 67c. per pair.
One lot SUMMER MERINO VESTS, short sleeves.. 69c.
50 dozen GRENADINE SCARFS, plain, colored and striped, job lot, at........................ 90c.
Job lot 26-inch BOILED SILK UMBRELLAS, Paragon frame, black and brown, worth $7, for $4 95
Lot 24-inch BOILED SILK UMBRELLAS.... 2 95
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.
Great bargains are offered this week in HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, KID, LISLE AND SILK GLOVES, for LADIES, GENTS AND MISSES.
HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS.
Splendid assortment of LINEN TABLE DAMASK, NAPKINS and TOWELS, at extremely low prices.
10-4 MARSEILLES QUILTS, $1 97 to $3, worth $2 50 to $3 50.
11-4 MARSEILLES QUILTS, $3 50 to $5, worth $4 to $5 50.
11-4 HONEY-COMB QUILTS, $1 42, worth $1 75.
NOTTINGHAM LACE and TAMBOUR CURTAINS at great bargains.
FANCY GOODS.
Our Fancy Goods department this week is furnished with an ample stock of every useful and ornamental article, and we especially call the attention of the
TRAVELING PUBLIC
to our large and attractive assortment of CANVAS SATCHELS, at $1 50, $1 85, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75, up to $9.
BLACK TURKEY LEATHER SATCHELS, $1 65, $1 90, $2 15, $2 50, $2 75, up to $12.
RUSSIA LEATHER SATCHELS, $3 25, $4 25, $5, $5 50, $7, up to $15.
REAL RUSSIA LEATHER POCKET BOOKS.
RUSSIA LEATHER FANS, BLACK and WHITE GILT, FINE ENAMELED, LINEN EXTENSION and FISH-SKIN FANS,
At extraordinary low prices.
Elegant assortment of French Gilt, Jet and Shell Jewelry,
Perfumery, Soaps, Cosmetiques, &c., cheaper than elsewhere in the City.
JOB LOT NECK RUFFLING, with Lace and Posting, at...................................11c. per yard.
Largest assortment of Neck, Sleeve and Dress Ruffling, from 14c. up to 65c. per yard.
1 Job Lot, 75 doz., ALL-LINEN COLLARS, in newest styles, at 9c. each.
1 Job Lot, 50 doz., "Dolly Varden" Collars, all-linen, at 7c. each.
B. ALTMAN & CO.,
Nos. 331 and 333 6th-av.,

A SPECIAL SALE.

UNPARALLELED SACRIFICE
OF

MOURNING GOODS.

IRON GRENADINES,
Guaranteed pure Silk and Wool,
50c.; former price, 80c.
Much finer goods, 65c.; former price, $1.
One lot, two yards wide, $1 25; former price, $2.
One lot, two yards wide, $1 50; former price, $2 50.
One lot, two yards wide, $1 75; former price, $3.
Black and white silk-stripe grenadines, 20c.
Henrietta Cloth, $1 25; former price, $1 60.
Crape Cloth, 65c.; former price, 90c.
French Cashmeres, $1 25; former price, $1 75.
Black Alpacas, 50c.; former price, 65c.

BLACK SILKS

From $1 to $4 per yard.
One special line, $1 65, worth $2.
Best 4-4 English Calicoes, 20c., cost 25c. to import.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,

729 BROADWAY, CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.

INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS; Suitable for sea-side wraps, traveling purposes and piazza wear. J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

COAL.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S SCRANTON

COAL.

STOVE..........$5 50 | FURNACE.......$5 00
GRATE & EGG.. 5 00 | CHESTNUT..... 4 75
Per ton of 2,000 lbs., screened and delivered.
YARDS.—Nos. 204 and 206 East 32d-st.
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 East 41st-st.
OFFICES.—No. 54 1-2 West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner 8th-av.
ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION

ADJOURNED AUCTION SALE,

TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1872,

OF THE

OAKLAND PROPERTY,

Between Cranford and Westfield, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

This sale, adjourned from 27th May, in consequence of the violent storm, **WILL BE RESUMED ON THE 4TH INST.,** when the balance of this choice property will be sold.

Special train will leave foot of Liberty-st. at 11 A. M. on day of sale.

For maps and passes, apply to
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers,
No. 6 Pine-st.
And to
GRIFFITH & PRENTISS,
No. 40 Walker-st.
If stormy, the sale will take place on Thursday at same hour.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
SECOND PEREMPTORY SALE,
COMPRISING

1,400 CITY LOTS

AT
OCEAN POINT STATION,
ROCKAWAY NECK, LONG ISLAND,
AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

WILL SELL BY AUCTION ON

Tuesday, June 11, 1872,

At 12 o'clock, on the premises, at
OCEAN POINT STATION,
SALE BY ORDER OF THOMAS E. AND SAMUEL A. W. MARSH,
VALUABLE PLOTS ON CENTRAL, CHESTNUT, OCEAN POINT, AND OTHER AVENUES.

Ocean Point Station is beautifully located near the centre of Rockaway Neck, which is five miles in length, and has an average width of about one and a half miles, containing some 4,000 acres of fine upland.
The property to be sold is some of the finest on Rockaway Neck, lying high, with good natural drainage, exceedingly healthy and easy of access by either the Long Island or South-side Railroads, each of which roads have stations on the property.
The streets are all opened and graded, shade trees set out, and the property fenced in, and is in all respects ready for immediate improvement. The plots contain from two to sixteen city lots, and will be sold at so much per city lot, without reserve, to the highest bidder.
Title perfect, printed abstracts of which will be furnished purchasers free of charge.
The taxes are very low, being about one and a half per cent. on a low valuation.
Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps and free tickets for either Long Island or South-side Railroads can be had at the auctioneer's offices, No. 3 Pine or No. 35 East 17th sts., or of Messrs. D. & M. CHAUNCEY, No. 207 Montague-st., Brooklyn, or of JAMES C. EADIE, No. 45 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D. Trains leave Hunter's Point and South 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., at 10 o'clock.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, JUNE 4,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
FORTY-FOUR VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS,
AT INWOOD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY,
THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE FROM HARLEM RIVER,
AND SITUATE ON
GRAND CENTRAL, INWOOD,
WALTON AND MOTT AVENUES,
OLD MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, AND
MARCY (LATE FINDLAY) PLACE.
On the Grand Central-avenue property is a store, dwelling and stable. The above-described property is about on a line with 170th-st. The land is high, free from rock, well drained, and being only a short distance from the depots of the Harlem Railroad at Morrisania and Melrose, and about one-quarter of a mile from the horse-cars of the Fordham Railroad, which connect at Harlem Bridge with the Third-avenue cars, is of easy access at all hours of the day and night. Terms of sale will be liberal. Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, JUNE 6, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY, BY ORDER OF C. MINOR AND D. R. JAQUES, EXECUTORS:
THE ELEGANT MANSION, WITH SEVEN ACRES OF LAND, SITUATE AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, LATE THE RESIDENCE OF HON. ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, DECEASED.
Fine stable, carriage-house, and all necessary outbuildings, the whole constituting a first-class country residence, and known as "Bradford." Also, thirteen villa plots, containing from two to five acres each. The above-described property is located in the most beautiful portion of Southern Westchester. It is in the immediate vicinity of first-class improvements, and convenient to schools, churches, and stores; is of easy access, being only twenty miles from New-York, with sixteen trains each way daily. The land is high and has commanding views of Long Island Sound and the adjoining country. The celebrated Rye Beach, distant three-quarters of a mile, affords fine sea-bathing.
Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps at office of auctioneers, or of E. S. Jaques, attorney for executors, No. 25 Chambers-st.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1872, on the premises, at 1½ o'clock,
200 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS,
IN THE
TOWN OF GREENVILLE, HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.
THIS PROPERTY COMPRISES SOME OF THE MOST DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE EVER OFFERED IN HUDSON COUNTY! The location is delightful, on high ground, with an extended view of the City and Bay of New-York, Brooklyn, Staten Island, &c.
The station of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey is on this property. There are twenty-six daily trains each way between New-York and Greenville; the time from foot of Liberty-st., New-York, to Greenville Station, is twenty minutes, and the fare (by excursion tickets) TEN CENTS.
TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash, two-thirds to remain on bond and mortgage for three years at seven per cent.
Further information may be obtained at the Post-office Building, Greenville, or of Lewis E. Wood, Auctioneer, No. 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, or of M. Armstrong, No. 19 Ferry-st., New-York.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
BY JERE. JOHNSON, JR.,
(Successor to JOHNSON & MILLER,)
No. 25 Nassau-st., corner Cedar-st.
Real estate promptly sold and exchanged. Auction sales of stocks, furniture, merchandise, &c.
MONDAY, June 3,
at 12½, on premises,
GREAT ASTORIA SALE.
500 SPLENDID LOTS.
By order of John A. Stevens, Esq.,
EXECUTOR OF SAMUEL STEVENS, deceased.
Excursion by steamer. Grafulla's Band. Maps will be ready ten days before sale.
WEDNESDAY, June 5,
Grand auction sale,
500 Whitestone, Long Island, lots,
On the premises, at 12½ o'clock,
By order of Augustus F. Weekes, Esq., late President of J. L. Mott Iron-works, proprietor, under direction of George Van Siclen, Esq., attorney.
Grafulla's Band. Splendid collation.
Harrison, the famous improvisatore poet.
Sale positive. Seventy per cent. on mortgage.
Train will leave New-York at 11 A. M. Free excursion tickets of the auctioneer, and George W. Van Siclen, attorney, No. 133 Nassau-st.

ALEX. BOYD, Auctioneer.
CAPERS, CLARK & CO.,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1872,
AT 2 P. M., ON THE PREMISES,
A VERY HANDSOME RESIDENCE,
WITH NINE SPLENDID VILLA PLOTS,
IN THE TOWN OF ORANGE, N. J.
ONLY THIRTY MINUTES FROM CITY.
NEAR TWO RAILROAD DEPOTS.
The property is situated on North Jefferson-st., handsomely located, and well adapted for private residences, affording a beautiful view of
ORANGE MOUNTAIN, LEWELLYN PARK,
and the surrounding country, accessible by steam and horse cars, within ten minutes' easy walk of two railroad depots, convenient to churches, schools, &c., &c.
SIXTY PER CENT. of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage.
For maps and further information apply to
CAPERS, CLARK & CO.,
No. 82 Cedar-st.

HENRY W. MORRIS, Auctioneer.
FOR SALE AT AUCTION—ABOUT 100 valuable building lots, 50x150 feet, in one of the most desirable locations in the City of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
N. B.—Please send to ROWE & POST, No. 120 Chambers-st., New-York, for maps of the property. Sale at 2 P. M. on the premises on WEDNESDAY, June 5, 1872.)

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.
No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar-st.
MECHANICS, FORWARD MARCH.
PAY NO MORE RENTS.
OWN YOUR OWN HOMES.
GRAND AUCTION SALE
OF
328 CHOICE LOTS
AT

Whitestone, L. I.,

THE
BRIGHTON OF AMERICA,
on the premises
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5.
Sale peremptory, by order of AUGUSTUS WEEKES, Esq., late President of J. L. Mott Iron Works, under direction of GEO. W. VAN SICLEN, Esq., Attorney.
FINEST HARBOR ON THE SOUND.
HEALTHIEST LOCATION ON LONG ISLAND.
MOST SPLENDID RAILROAD IN THE COUNTRY.
TAKE A HOLIDAY, EVERYBODY,
and buy a pretty, cozy home right in the heart of coming improvements. You will have a
DELIGHTFUL SUMMER EXCURSION.
A FREE COLLATION.
GRAFULLA'S FAMOUS BAND and HARRISON'S VOCAL ECCENTRICITIES will entertain you.
Free Excursion Train will leave, via James Slip and Thirty-fourth-street Ferries, at 11 o'clock sharp.
For Free Excursion Tickets and maps apply to GEO. W. VAN SICLEN, Attorney, No. 133 Nassau-st., N. Y., or JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 25 Nassau-st., N. Y.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSE AND LOT NO. 141 EAST 39TH-ST. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on MONDAY, June 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
EAST THIRTY-NINTH STREET—The four-story English basement brick house (first story brown stone) and lot, situate on the north side of East 39th-st., between Lexington and 3d-avs., and known as No. 141; house about 60 feet deep, contains modern improvements, and is in fair order: lot 17.8¾x98.9 feet.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

INSTRUCTION.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.
Preparatory Class of MR. NEWELL, recently Instructor in Harvard, is limited to ten pupils. Applications for the Fall should be made immediately. References: President Eliot, Dean Gurney, Prof. Goodwin, Cambridge; Lucius Tuckerman, Esq., Gouverneur M. Ogden, Esq., New-York. Apply at No. 129 East 24th-st.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 Bowery; book-keeping, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, $5 each; twenty-four writing lessons $2 50. Ladies taught book-keeping, and correspondence day and evening.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, CAPABLE of teaching the common or higher English branches, according to the most approved methods, Pestalozzian or Froebel's, together with Latin; is desirous of a situation for the Summer months in a gentleman's family; no objection to going into the country; best of references given; salary no object. Apply to Miss H. P., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN OF CHARACTER, who has had a large and successful experience as a President of a female college, would accept a similar position, or would take charge of a young ladies' school of high grade. Address, with particulars, EDUCATOR, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

A LADY, ACCOMPLISHED IN ENGLISH, as well as in French, Spanish, German and Italian, and accustomed to teaching in families and private schools, desires an engagement for the Fall; the highest references. Address A. D., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

A YALE GRADUATE WISHES A POSITION as tutor in English branches, classics and mathematics; highest City references. Address A. B., No. 250 West 49th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.
Clinton Hall Sale-rooms.
GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.
MONDAY, June 3, and following EVENINGS, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Sale of a SELECT COLLECTION OF BOOKS, forming TWO VALUABLE LIBRARIES, comprising
Early voyages and works relating to the early history of America; the Nuremberg Chronicle; Boydell's Shakespeare, 9 vols., royal 4to., (G. V. Brookes' copy;) Knight's Pictorial Shakespeare, (original edition;) Le Grant Terence, with very fine early wood-cuts, 1539; standard and useful books; Moliere's autographs, (only other two examples known;) autographs of Washington, Napoleon the Great, &c., &c., &c.,
and a choice collection of very fine engravings, portraits, &c., including an original etching by Rembrandt, &c., &c., &c.
Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.
SPECIAL.
Parties (book-buyers) will find it to their advantage to attend these sales or send their orders to purchase. There is no other way in which books can be bought to such advantage, frequently at one-half and one-third of the price they can be procured from other sources. These sales do not consist of old stock, which the owners wish to be rid of, but the very best books and the very best editions, sold from various causes, but always sold to the highest bidder, without any reserve or limitation. Parties who cannot attend these sales can have their orders to purchase faithfully executed by the auctioneers.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Mr. C. G. RAMSAY and Mr. GEO. WESTFELDT, under the firm name of C. G. RAMSAY is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent.
C. G. RAMSAY,
GEO. WESTFELDT.
No. 87 WALL-ST., June 1, 1872.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have THIS DAY formed a partnership, and will do business in New-York, under the firm name of C. G. RAMSAY & CO., and in New-Orleans under the firm name of RAMSAY & WESTFELDT.
C. G. RAMSAY,
G. R. WESTFELDT,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1872. No. 87 Wall-st.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A Copartnership, under the firm name of E. K. WILLARD & CO., for the transaction of business in Stocks, Bonds and Gold on commission, at No. 14 Broad-st.
EDWARD K. WILLARD,
CHARLES MARTIN,
WM. M. FINCKE.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1872.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, EIGHTH DISTRICT NEW-YORK, EIGHTEENTH, TWENTIETH AND TWENTY-FIRST WARDS, NEW-YORK, May 18, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN IN PURSUANCE of law that I have received from the Assessor the annual list of incomes for the year 1871, and special taxes for the year ending May 1, 1873; that the taxes thereon have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally, or by deputy, to receive the same at my office, No. 927 Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 20th day of May to and including the 8th day of June, 1872, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.
All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the lists aforesaid, within the time specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
Penalties cannot be remitted.
CHAS. R. COSTER,
Collector Eighth District New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones, in great varieties; cheapest in City. Designs on application.

FURNITURE.

A. HYNARD.
STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BAGGAGE, &c.
BAGGAGE MOVED OR EXPRESSED TO ANY PART OF THE CITY OR COUNTRY.
OFFICES, 77 8TH-AV., 302 WEST 14TH-ST.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR.
With water-cooler, is the best meat and ice preserver in the world. Send for book.
A. M. LESLEY, 224 WEST 23D-ST.
REFRIGERATORS REPAIRED.

ASTROLOGY.

PROF. LISTER, ASTROLOGER, HAS just arrived in the City from Boston, where he was located twenty-six years, and can be consulted upon all affairs of life at his residence, No. 74 Lexington-av., between 25th and 26th sts. Business hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. For terms call or send for circular.

BANKRUPT NOTICES

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES B. SMITH and DANIEL L. THOMPSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the third general meeting of the creditors of James B. Smith, one of said bankrupts, will be held at No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of June, 1872, at 12 o'clock, M., before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register, pursuant to an order made by said Register, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, May 31, 1872. JOHN SEDGWICK,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City, Assignee, &c.

BILLIARD TABLES.

WM. H. GRIFFITH,

NEW DESIGN
French Beveled Billiard Tables,
Manufacturer of DELANEY'S PATENT WIRE CUSHIONS, No. 40 Vesey-st., New-York. Tables, balls, cues, tips, chalk. Lowest market prices. Old tables cut down. Orders by mail attended to.

FINANCIAL.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE.

THE

CANADA SOUTHERN

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years

7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS

AT

90 and ACCRUED INTEREST.

The Road runs from Buffalo to the Detroit River, and is the Eastern link in the new AIR LINE FROM BUFFALO TO CHICAGO, and has been under construction for about two years past by railroad men who have seen the necessity for a STEEL RAIL, LOW GRADE SHORT ROUTE between the great railroad systems which diverge from Chicago, Toledo and Buffalo.

Among the builders of the road, by whose cash subscriptions 220 miles (out of 290) have already been graded, bridged and made ready for the superstructure, a large part of the steel rails bought, all of the materials for the stations, and a part of the equipment purchased, are:

MILTON COURTRIGHT, JOHN F. TRACY, DAVID DOWS, WM. L. SCOTT, HENRY FARNHAM, R. A. FORSYTH, HENRY H. PORTER, JOHN M. BURKE, M. L. SYKES, JR., B. F. ALLEN, all directors, either in the Chicago and Northwest, or the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; GEO. OPDYKE, of the Midland Road; JOHN B. ALLEN, SIDNEY DILLON, DANIEL DREW, J. S. CASEMENT, J. & J. CASEY, O. S. CHAPMAN, JOHN ROSS, DAVID STEWART, and F. H. WINSTON.

THE ROAD will be

33 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROAD,

either BUILT or in contemplation between Buffalo and Chicago, and will also shorten the distance between Toledo and Buffalo twenty-three miles.

THE MAXIMUM GRADE on the entire line does not exceed FIFTEEN FEET to the mile—and Ninety-six per cent of the road IS STRAIGHT.

THE ROAD WILL BE COMPLETED and in running order on or before Dec. 31 of this year.

The principal and interest of the bonds are payable either in New-York, London or Frankfort.

We confidently recommend the bonds to all classes of investors.

HAVING BECOME ASSOCIATED with Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER in the Agency of the CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, we offer the above-named Bonds for sale. After a thorough investigation we recommend them to our friends and customers as a sure and reliable investment. Pamphlets and all other information furnished on application.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine-st.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
BANKERS. NO. 14 WALL-ST.,

ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

Travelers' Credits. Circular notes and Sterling Exchange on UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Commercial and Travelers' Credits and Franc Exchange on PARIS.
Railway and other LOANS negotiated. Stocks and Bonds dealt in on commission. Interest on deposits.

MARQUAND, HILL & CO.,
NO. 37 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Members New-York Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission.

MARQUAND & HILL,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 DEVONSHIRE-ST., BOSTON.
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission; Collections made; Business Paper negotiated.

10 PER CENT.
MUNICIPAL BONDS,
Insurance, Railroad, gas-light,
City railroad stocks and bonds, &c., &c.,
Paying 10 to 20 per cent. on the investment.
All at low rates. For sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.
BANKERS, STOCK-BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

TRENTON, June 1, 1872.
OFFICE OF THE UNITED NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND CANAL COMPANY.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD and Transportation Company, the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company and the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey have been merged in a new corporation called The United New-Jersey Railroad and Canal Company.

The books of the said Company will be opened at the Transfer Office, at Trenton, on the 3d day of June. The stock of the United Company will be issued in lieu of the stock of the first three named companies as fast as transfers are made.

Certificates for transfer can be left with GAW, BACON & CO., No. 315 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, or at the New-Jersey Railroad Office, No. 77 Broadway, New-York.

All registered bonds will be transferred at the office of Gaw, Bacon & Co.

RICHARD F. STEVENS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 6, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Columbus, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 5, 1872, between the hours of 11 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of fifteen directors to serve for the ensuing year, and such other business as may come before the meeting. The books for the tranfers of the capital stock of the Company will be closed in Columbus, Ohio, and New-York City, at 2 o'clock P. M., May 24, 1872, and remain closed until the morning of June 6, 1872.

GORDON MOODIE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the "Star Linseed Oil Company" will be held at the office of the Company, at New-Brunswick, N. J., on the 15th day of June, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said Company from One Hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars to Two Hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of adding to the business of said Company: the manufacture and sale of white lead, colors, &c., and carrying on the general paint business.

(Signed,) C. M. MEYER,
W. H. BREEDEN,
W. H. HARRISON,
A majority of the Trustees.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1872.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, for the election of directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 30th day of April inst., at the close of business on that day, and opened on Saturday, the 8th day of June next, at 10 A. M.

M. L. SYKES, JR., Vice-President.
A. L. PATTERAH, Secretary.

ELECTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 31 Fulton-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for fifteen Directors of said Company, for the then ensuing year, and for two inspectors of election for 1873.

Dated MAY 4, 1872.

HENRY C. MURPHY, President.
O. P. QUINTARD, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE WILLIAMSBURG GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 16, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock-holders of the Williamsburg Gas-light Company for the election of seven Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 3 next, from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from May 28 to June 3, inclusive.

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 7TH-AV. AND 31ST-ST.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of this Company on MONDAY, June 10, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from June 4 to 10, inclusive. THOMAS B. KERR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 27, 1872.

FINANCIAL.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.

Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe.

Correspondents in London:
CITY BANK OF LONDON.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK.

NEW YORK, June 1, 1872.

The annual election for directors of this institution for the ensuing year will be held at THE BANKING-HOUSE, Avenue D, corner of 10th-st., Wednesday, June 12, 1872, Polls open from 12 A. M. to 2 P. M.

CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES,
real estate brokers and auctioneers,
No. 96 Broadway,
offer for sale the following desirable property:

BOULEVARD and Riverside Park Lots,

singly or in plots.
ALSO,

Fifth and Madison av. Lots,

singly or in plots.
ALSO,
For sale, a valuable piece of property, with water rights, on East River, south of 34th-st., with large brick buildings.
ALSO,
For sale, an elegant four-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front house, and lot, on 5th-av., south of 57th-st., handsomely fre-coed throughout.
ALSO,
For sale, a valuable piece of store property on Greene-st., 150x100.
ALSO,
Store property on Broadway, Mercer, Greene, Wooster, Laurens, Thompson, Grand, and Spring sts., at most desirable locations. Among the lots will be found several desirable corners and large parcels.
ALSO,
Valuable corner on 6th-av., 75x100, south of 30th-st.
ALSO,
Desirable 3d, 6th, and 8th av. property.
ALSO,
Desirable plots of lots above and below Central Park.

AT BARGAINS,

LOTS ON 5TH-AV., MADISON-AV., GRAND BOULEVARD, 8TH-AV. AND STREETS.

A. WARNER PLATT,

NO. 1,984 BROADWAY, Between 33d and 34th Sts.

THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE lots are offered for sale by HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway:
87th-st., near 8th-av., 2 lots.
67th-st., corner 10th-av., 4 lots.
72d-st., near 9th av., plot running through to next st.
88th-st., near Riverside Park, 5 lots.
66th-st., near Riverside Park, 8 lots.
86th-st., near 10th-av., 10 lots.
144th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 4 lots, cheap.
Boulevard, 2 very handsome plots near 53d-st.
Boulevard, near 65th-st., 10 lots.
Boulevard, near 82d-st., 9 lots.
Boulevard, near 98th-st., handsome plot.
Boulevard, near 139th-st., 3 lots, cheap.
Boulevard, near 144th-st., 10 lots, cheap.
7th-av., west side, near 125st.-st., whole front.
Several very desirable and choice plots on the 8th-av., fronting the Park.
8th-av., near 136th-st., a whole block.
8th-av., near 140th-st., a full front.
9th-av., front near 72d-st.
9th-av., near 99th-st., 1 lot.
10th-av., near 98th-st., 1 lot.

A FINE CORNER PLOT (FOUR LOTS) on 8th-av., below 103d-st. Price, $65,000; 40 per cent. cash.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—REASONABLY, ON THE westerly side of Madison-av., between 44th and 45th sts., opposite the site recently purchased for the Church of the Disciples, (Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth,) and just above that selected for St. Bartholomew's Church, two lots, each 20x95 feet.
Also,
In the same location, two fine corner properties, each consisting of several lots. For diagrams and further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE DOUBLE STONE dwelling and eight full lots, convenient to Broadway and the Park, on 69th-st., first house west of 9th-av., the whole for only $54,000, if sold immediately; this very valuable property, on high ground, in the centre of the west side, is exceedingly cheap; terms easy; sold for the account of a non-resident, and seen without previous location first class; fine present and immense prospective value.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine., and No. 226 5th-av.

FOR SALE—SEVENTEEN LOTS, NORTH side of 153d-st., being 100 feet on the 8th-av., running through to Mc Comb's Dam Road; can be bought very cheap. Also, a plot of six lots, between 6th and 7th avs., on 133d-st. Also, an entire front on the 6th-av., near 122d-st. Also, 3 lots, between 8th and 9th avs., in 70th-st.; $7,000 each.

DYE & CURTISS,
No. 508 6th-av.

SEVERAL DESIRABLE SINGLE LOTS AND PLOTS FOR SALE ON THE GRAND BOULEVARD.
ALSO,
The entire front on 4th av., between 68th and 69th sts., and several plots on 4th-av., higher up.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PARTICulars of 2,000 City houses and building lots for sale and to let, containing City map, &c., &c., gratis.
Also, lots on Park, Madison, 5th and 8th avs., the Boulevard and Central Park, at lowest rates.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.
and No. 226 5th-av.

FOR SALE—NEAR MADISON-AV., IN 74th-st., four-story brown-stone house, high stoop, entirely new, elegantly finished in hard wood; price reasonable.

WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

A DESIRABLE HOUSE FOR SALE—A four Stuyvesant-square, four story brown stone, high stoop, in prime order, owner going to Europe; only $21,500.

WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN,
REAL ESTATE,
No. 8 Pine-st.

A—TWO DESIRABLE LOTS ON 121st-st. for sale at a bargain if purchased immediately. Others in 65th, 78th, 93d, 132d, 142d, 143d and 146th.
Up-town lots wanted by

J. W. WOODWARD,
No. 735 6th-av.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 716, NEAR 56TH-ST.—THE elegant brown-stone house, built by C. Duggin; price very reasonable; with or without new furniture: owner leaving the City; also Nos. 783 and 785, fronting the Park, near 63d-st., 22 and 23 feet front. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON 8TH-AV., TWO FOUR-story brown-stone stores and dwellings on west side, between 52d and 53d sts. Apply to

J. ROMAINE BROWN,
1,950 Broadway.

A VERY DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x55x100, in East 31st-st., near 3d-av., with or without the furniture; price low; terms easy. JOHN S. PIERCE,
No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

FIFTY-SIXTH-ST., QUITE NEAR 5TH-av.—A first-class brown-stone house, 25x65x100; for sale cheap; others on 57th, 54th, 53d, 52d, 50th, 48th, 46th and 37th sts., near 5th-av. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

BOULEVARD AND 5TH-AV. LOTS, by the block or single lot, opposite, above and below the Park, at prices sure to pay a handsome profit on the investment. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, basement, Rooms G and H.

FIFTH-AV.—DESIRABLE CORNER PLOTS and single lots, below and fronting the Park; also, on the streets near 5th and Madison avs.; also, on and near 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th avs., above 110th-st. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., ABOVE 25TH-ST.—AN EXTRA wide corner property, with street lot connecting; valuable for business purposes. Apply to
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—ONE BUILDING lot, between 5th and Madison avs., below 78th-st., can be bought for less than value if sold at once. Apply to A. C. LAMSON & SON, No. 8 Pine-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—A VALUAble parcel of four lots for sale at a bargain.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE BUILDing lot, 25x100, on Clark-av., Hudson City, N. J. Apply at Cigar-store of HENRY MILLER, No. 421 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

QUICK TRANSIT.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY LANDS.
BLACKWELL & CO.,
NO. 55 LIBERTY-ST.

$5.000—FOR SALE, IN THE UPper part of Newark, N. J., (Woodside,) a pleasantly-situated house; nine rooms, with water in kitchen and bath-room; cellar extends under whole house: lot 50x215; good well of water and cistern on premises. Address H. B., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.
For sale on Long Island, within five miles of New-York, a beautiful plot of ground containing 2,000 city lots, elegantly located, being but 500 yards from the South Side Railroad. One quarter of a mile from the Long Island and one mile from the Flushing depots. Two lines of horse-cars run to the property from Williamsburg ferries; fare only five cents. No objectionable property anywhere in the vicinity. This is the most desirable plot for cutting up to be found within twenty miles of New-York. Parties desiring to purchase the whole property on easy terms may apply to I. A. BATCHELDER, No. 4 Exchange Court.

ELIGIBLE HOMESTEAD FOR SALE—Or might exchange for good real or personal property in or near New-York.
In highly privileged and pleasant city of New-Britain, Conn., served by two trunk railroads and only twenty minutes' steam ride from Hartford; this estate has location unsurpassed, and all its surroundings are of special advantage, looking to either home or investment; consists of dwelling, (Gothic style,) seventeen rooms, gas and hot water circulation throughout; laundry, with soapstone tubs and boiler; two bath-rooms, excellent furnace, cemented cellar, &c., &c.; stable, accommodating several horses, and carriage-house also; greenhouse, 60x18, fitted with hot-air furnace and flue, and fountain; grounds front two streets, beautified by lawn, choice shade-trees, hedges and a large fountain, lined with blue and white sea-shore pebbles in mosaic, with unfailing 200 feet head of water. Furniture and greenhouse stock of several thousand fine plants also for sale. Photographic pictures &c., with "STEPHENS BROTHERS, No. 187 Broadway, store floor.

WATER-POWER,
EQUAL TO 1,500-HORSE POWER,
With choice tract of land, within thirty-five miles of New-York; depot on the property. For sale by
BLACKWELL & Co.,
Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-st.

MORNINGSIDE MANSION IN PITTSfield, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—This villa, recently owned and occupied by Judge B. R. Curtis, is offered for sale. From ten to one hundred acres of meadow, tillage and wood land, can be had with it; the land is of the first quality and has a warm south-easterly exposure; the buildings are all in perfect repair and entirely adapted to Summer and Winter occupancy; it is provided with a prolific grapery, a large and productive fruit orchard, and extensive garden grounds, well cared for and inviting; the site commands an unusual range of Berkshire scenery, and the place is considered one of the very finest villas in the country; it is one mile from the centre of Pittsfield. Inquire of E. H. KELLOGG, Pittsfield, Mass.

ON THE SOUND,
AT NEW-ROCHELLE,
Seventeen miles from City Hall.
FOR SALE—The spacious mansion and grounds known as Cedar Hill, belonging to Charles Goodyear, Jr. The location of this property is unsurpassed; directly on the water, overlooking Davenport's Neck, with superb views of the Sound; depot, churches and schools, all within easy access, thus combining in this place the elegances and conveniences of both town and country; house large and modern; stable, &c.; with ten acres of ground, charmingly laid out. For full particulars apply on the premises, or to sole agents, STEPHENS BROTHERS,
No. 187 Broadway, street floor.

SAINT ETIENNE PARK, STATEN ISland.—Lots and villa plots for sale in the new French Settlement, Saint Etienne Park, delightfully situated on the Bay. The Park, laid out on a highly ornamental plan, commands from every villa site a view of truly magnificent surroundings. A great number of lots have been sold, and improvements commenced, prominent among which are those of the STATEN ISLAND SILK COMPANY, a colony of capitalists and artisans from St. Etienne, France. Prices, $50 to $100 per lot and upward, (monthly installments.) The new railroad from Jersey City will bring Saint Etienne Park within thirty minutes of the foot of Liberty-st., when these lots will bring as many thousands as they are now worth hundreds. For maps and particulars apply to

H. J. BEGLEY, No. 29 Nassau-st.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES ON THE sea-shore for sale or to rent, furnished or unfurnished, for the coming season; also, very desirable places within a short distance of the sea, with acres of ground attached. Unimproved plots on the ocean drive and vicinity, well located for investment or building purposes, for sale. Printed catalogues giving full information mailed free. A complete and special survey map of Long Branch can be seen at our office. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
Special Agents, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT NEWBURG—A SUBstantial brick house, 45x47 feet, three story and basement, with three acres of land, part in lawn and part in garden, built by the owner for his own residence. For full description of the property and photographs of the house apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or to Dr. HEARD, Carpenter-av., Newburg. The property will be rented for four months from June 1.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE ELEGANT new house, carriage-house and stable, in Huguenot Park, (Luther's Hill,) one mile from the depot at New-Rochelle, and one hour from City; there are ten rooms, besides double parlors, dining and dining rooms, bath-room, water-closet, speaking tubes, dumb waiter and registers, kitchen, with range and hot and cold water, wash-tubs and large double cellar, and one or more acres of land.

WM. S. TOOLE & CO., No. 195 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE SUMMER residence of the late Michael Phelan, and known as Locust Point, situated on the north bank of the Shrewsbury River, about twenty miles of New-York City; the house contains fifteen rooms, and is lighted by gas made on the premises; there are a fine stable, ice-house, Summer-houses, &c.; the grounds, consisting of nearly five acres, are beautifully laid out, and well supplied with trees, &c. They can be seen and full particulars obtained by calling on GEORGE E. PHELAN, No. 7 Barclay-st.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—$7,500—FOR SALE, A new three-story and French roof house, twelve rooms, bath-room, marble mantels, heater-pipes, gaspipes; house 22x30. Location—Elevation commanding first floor, second and third floors 9 feet; on an 80-feet avenue; lot 50x177, fence around; will be sold on easy terms. Address H., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

FIVE-ACRE TRACTS IN SAN DIEGO, California, the rising city of the West; terminus of the Texas and Pacific Railway; selling rapidly; title perfect. W. H. FRANCIS, San Diego Land Agency, No. 187 Broadway.

HOUSES AND LOTS
For sale or to let, at Bay Ridge, Long Island, thirty minutes from Wall-st. Apply to
JOHN MACKAY, No. 36 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE AT MORRISANIA—TWO eight-room cottages in good order, and about five city lots, five minutes from railroad depot. Price $2,500 each. $2,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars inquire of JAMES L. PARSHALL, Washington-av., corner 5th st., Morrisania.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SPOT OF SIX acres of land, a small, neat house and out-buildings, in the town of Harrison, Westchester County, forty-five minutes from the City. Price $7,000.
DYE & CURTISS, NO. 508 6TH-AV.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THE SEASON or year, at Orange Junction, N. J., a first-class country residence, containing twelve rooms, with every modern improvement complete. The grounds, which contain two acres or more, are in elegant order, with abundance of grapes and every kind of fruit and shade trees, and a beautiful lawn; the garden all planted and in growing order, ready for use; stable and carriage-house, with ice-house and carriage if desired. Place is within ten minutes' walk of depot, and on one of the best streets in Orange. To a desirable tenant, price will be made moderate. Inquire of WM. A. HARDING, No. 231 Broadway.

TO LET FURNISHED—FOR THE SUMmer, on Todd Hill, Green Island, with use of horses and cows, if required, a large house, replete with every convenience; the grounds and gardens are extensive and abundantly supplied with vegetables and fruit; the situation healthy, commanding a magnificent view, and within a very short distance of the railway station. Apply to McANDREW & WANN, No. 40 Broadway.

TO LET—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, A large and fully-furnished house, in good order, easy of access from the City, containing bath-room and water-closets, stable, carriage and ice-house, filled; beautiful view of Sound; grounds extensive or not, as may be desired; the situation is perfectly healthy; rent only $1,000 for the season. Full particulars of WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

SOUTH SHREWSBURY RIVER, BEStween Red Bank and Sea Bright or the ocean, access by Long Branch Boats, to rent, furnished, two comfortable residence or farm houses; pure and healthy locality, shade, fruits, &c.; sea air, handsome drives and good society; rentals, $1,300 and $800. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE—TWO MILES north of Newburg; fine grounds, near the river; seashore for two horses, fruits and vegetables; to let for two or five months, from 15th June or 1st July. Post-office Box No. 636, Newburg, N. Y.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A FURNISHED house, with all modern improvements, well shaded, and pleasantly located near depot, to let. Address M., No. 379 Pearl-st.

UNFURNISHED.

LONG BRANCH.—TO RENT, AT A LOW figure, a fine cottage residence upon the sea-front, and near West End Hotel; house has eight bedrooms, billiard-room, &c.; fine shade, croquet lawn, flower and vegetable garden, use of cow, ice-house filled; house is completely furnished.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO LET—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, No. 345 West 34th-st.; twenty rooms, seventeen closets; all improvements; newly painted; superior location. Apply to
ROBERT USHER, Jr.,
No. 238 West 34th-st.

A—TO LET OR LEASE—A LARGE house, with all improvements, suitable for private family, boarding-house or for business, near Union-square. Apply to M. CURLEY, No. 111 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

A BROWN-STONE HIGH-STOOP house, except two or three rooms. Apply to Mme. BARBIER, dress-maker, No. 113 West 25th-st. Immediate possession.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—A SNUG LITTLE house of seven rooms, convenient to depot, will be let low to the right party: 120 trains a day, only forty minutes. OWNER, Box No. 926 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 541/2 West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., A FEW DOORS west of 5th-av., with board, a large parlor and bedroom for a party of gentlemen or family; house first-class and newly furnished throughout; reference given and required.

STURTEVANT HOUSE—AMERICAN PLAN, $3 50 PER DAY; GREAT HOTEL CENTRE, Broadway, 28th and 29th sts.; elevators and all modern improvements.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

EIGHTEENTH-ST., EAST, NO. 22—Neatly-furnished rooms to let, with board, en suite or singly, to gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; also, a back parlor, suitable for a physician; terms moderate.

NO. 48 WEST 26TH-ST., NEAR ST JAMES HOTEL.—Handsome y-furnished rooms to let with or without board: gentlemen or family; also, an office for a physician or dentist, at Summer prices.

HARLEM.—CITY AND COUNTRY COMbined.—Nicely furnished rooms, with good board, on No. 1 127th-st., corner 5th-av.; cars and boat convenient; terms moderate; beautiful, healthy location.

THREE LARGE FURNISHED rooms, richly furnished, Axminister and Brussels carpets, with or without board: references required; very desirable. At No. 23 Clinton-place.

A FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR TO let to a gentleman, wife or two single gentlemen, who will require ample room and good attendance. No. 128 East 22d-st.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED FRONT rooms on second and fourth floors may now be secured for the Summer at No. 103 West 38th-st., at Summer prices; location very desirable.

ELEGANT ROOMS TO LET, WITH OR without board, in the large four-story brown-stone house, No. 308 East 13th-st., near 2d-av., at reasonable prices. Recommendation given and required.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON second floor to let, with first-class board, about the middle of June; highest reference given. Call at No. 107 West 44th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

A FAMILY OWNING A HOUSE, VIcinity 35th-av. and 30th-st., will let with or without breakfast, an entire second floor. Apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.

A VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED room to let to one or two gentlemen, with or without board; terms reasonable. Apply at No. 221 West 11th-st.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., WEST, NO. 318.—Superb suite of rooms, first floor, and one on third floor; superior table; low to good parties; families or gentlemen.

NO. 307 28TH-ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9th avs.—Large and single rooms, handsomely furnished, to let, with board; house first-class; neighborhood unexceptionable; reference.

NO. 350 WEST 21ST-ST.—HANDSOMEly furnished rooms to let, with board, suitable for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; table first-class; terms moderate; reference.

NO. 57 WEST 13TH-ST.—A LADY HAS nicely-furnished rooms to let to a gentleman and wife, with or without board for the lady only; terms moderate; house private.

NO. 162 SECOND-AV.—TO LET—SEVeral very choice, neatly-furnished rooms; cool and airy: with board; in first-class brown-stone residence. Terms moderate.

NO. 87 EAST 4TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV.—First-class board for single and married gentlemen in a German family; bath; hot and cold water; charges moderate.

CENTRAL PARK.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will let a room and bedroom, with first-class board; references required; terms moderate. No. 3 West 60th-st.

NO. 4 WEST 29TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished parlor and bedroom, third floor front, with board.

TO LET—FURNISHED, TWO COOL, PLEASant rooms on second floor, separate or together; central location. Call at No. 501 6th-av., corner 30th-st.

NO. 19 GREAT JONES-ST., OPPOSITE Lafayette-place; desirable rooms for families or single gentlemen.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH-ST.—FURNISHED suites of front rooms on second floor; also, other rooms, with or without board.

ROOMS EN SUITE AND SINGLE, with first-class board; references. No. 24 West 39th-st.

NO. 40 WEST 21ST-ST.—PLEASANT furnished rooms, with board, in a small family; references exchanged.

TO LET—AN UNFURNISHED SECOND floor, $55 per month; immediate possession; location good. Apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.

A LARGE SECOND-STORY ROOM, without board, in a private family, suitable for two gentlemen. Apply at No. 108 East 12th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A LARGE ROOM on second floor, in a French family. No. 115 East 17th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ONE LARGE FAMILY CAN BE ACcommodated with superior board and surroundings, together with accommodations for next four months or longer, with a private family in the healthy and beautiful town of Norwalk, Conn., near Long Island Sound, on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Address COUNTRY BOARD, Box No. 144 Post-office, Norwalk, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR INDIVIDUALS or families, on the border of Lake Champlain, en route to the Adirondacks and Saranac Lakes, and opposite City of Burlington. Large airy rooms; well-furnished table and pleasant grounds. For particulars, address Mrs. E. B. WATSON, Port Kent, Essex County, N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN BE OBtained near Lake Winnepisseogee, New-Hampshire. House new and newly furnished; good shade and playground for children; good bathing; good roads and first-rate liveries; easy of access; no staging. Address J. W. PIPER, Wolfboro, N. H., or J. LE P., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE ENGAGED at the farm of the subscriber, combining the advantages of good table and accommodations, charming scenery, health and pleasantness of locality; communication with City by boat and rail. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMily in one of the pleasantest villages in Southern Berkshire will take three or four boarders for the Summer; large pleasant rooms, a good table and fine grounds. Address W. D., Housatonic, Mass.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A BOARD on the Hudson; house containing airy rooms, baths, gas, &c.; river view, stabling for horses. Address APPLETON, Sing Sing, N. Y.

BOARD FOR THE SUMMER OR whole year; families or single gentlemen can find board at a private boarding-house; terms moderate. Address M. J., Post-office, Elizabeth, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE MILE FROM Cdepot, on Harlem Railroad: good rooms; good table. Address B., Box No. 10, Bedford Station, Westchester County.

BOARD AT NARRAGANSETT PIER.—Two choice rooms at Browning's for the month of July. Inquire of W. F. REED, No. 120 Chambers-st., third floor.

WEST SUMMIT, N. J.—FIVE MINUTES' walk from New-Providence Station, first-class board, stabling, &c. Inquire at the Station, or No. 558 6th-av.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the road for the current six months of Three and One-half per Cent. on the preferred stock, payable on and after July 15 next, at the Treasurer's office, No. 269 8th-av., New-York, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer-books of both common and preferred stock will be closed at the close of business on Monday, the 10th of June next.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 25, 1872.

FIFTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Two and One-half (2½) per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th prox., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 1st day of July next.

Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th June and reopened on the morning of the 2d day of July. JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1872.

NOTICE.—PARTIES HOLDING ARKANSAS and Missouri Bridge Bonds will take notice that the June, 1872, Coupons at the National Trust Company, Nos. 261 and 263 Broadway, New-York, for payment.

GEO. R. HINES, President.

THE COUPONS OF THE LOUISVILLE Bridge Company, due 1st of June, 1872, will be paid on presentation, on and after that date, at the banking-house of GILMAN, SON & CO., No. 47 Exchange-place.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.—The coupons due June 1, 1872, will be paid on presentation at the office of A. GOETTEL & CO., Nos. 51 and 53 William-st.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING,
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIREPROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—ON 6TH-AV., A FINE OFFICE and small room adjoining, elegantly fitted up, suitable for a milliner, dress-maker, or any genteel business. HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO.,
No. 602 6th-av.

TO RENT—ON 6TH-AV., FINE LARGE store, just put in complete order; large plate-glass windows, &c., suitable for any business.
HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO.,
No. 602 6th-av.

FINE OFFICE ROOM TO RENT CHEAP, on first floor, No. 25 Park-place.
WM. McGEORGE.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
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NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

"THE NUTRITIOUS CONDIMENT," FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.
Has been used by the leading breeders in England and Scotland for ten years, with great success. The largest contractors and owners of horses in the principal cities of Europe, feed with it as the BEST AND CHEAPEST CATTLE FOOD IN THE WORLD.
Apply to the SOLE CONSIGNEES in the United States, at the office of the
NORTH BRITISH CATTLE FOOD COMPANY,
EVERETT HOUSE, 4th-av., New-York.

RESPONSIBLE AGENTS WANTED for every large city in the United States.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE-CLOTHING.
C. B. SMITH & CO.,
Extensive manufacturers of every description of saddlery goods. A fine line of Riding-bridles, Lap-dusters, Carriage-robes, Fly-nets, &c., &c.
NO. 40 WARREN-ST.

HARNESS. HARNESS. HARNESS.
Every style and all grades of harness, at lowest manufac

JEROME PARK.

A Clear Day and Four Well-Contested Races.

Fully Twenty Thousand Spectators Present—Scenes on the Road and at the Course—Ortolan, Joe Daniels, Alarm and Tammany the Winners.

The annual Spring meeting of the American Jockey Club opened brilliantly, yesterday, at Jerome Park, the occasion attracting an unusually large number of visitors to the course, showing that racing as a sport is rapidly progressing in favor. The weather proved to be all that could be desired, and the sport was remarkably good.

The contests were exciting and spirited. The winners were *Ortolan*, *Joe Daniels*, *Alarm* and *Tammany*, the first horse being a surprise. The last nearly lost the steeple-chase by a stumble over a hurdle, though an accident to his leader gave him the event. The time in all the races was excellent, especially the three-quarter dash which was run very fast indeed. In fact, the four races of the day were good, and afforded much pleasure.

By noon the tide of travel toward Fordham began to set in, and there were thousands of people on the road. The first train which left the Grand Central Depot, was comfortably filled with ladies and gentlemen, who having decided on that route, wisely selected the earliest train, thereby avoiding the crush of the crowds there were soon to follow. The passengers by this train were naturally among the first arrivals at the course, though a few carriages had also made their appearance at the main gate. The advent of this advance body seemed the signal for life and activity in the stables, on the grand stand and among the numerous attaches of the course, so that when the first special train arrived with over 3,000 spectators, the bustle became contagious and the course alive with motion and excitement. But it was not alone the railroad trains that carried visitors to Jerome Park yesterday, for countless numbers of carriages poured through the gates in a constant stream. The delightful drive afforded through Central Park and up the Lane gave ample excuse for approaching the race-course in that direction, and the scenes all along the route were both exciting and interesting. Dashing four-in-hands, filled with beautiful women and their attendant cavaliers, could now and then be seen amid the clouds of dust, as they passed modest buggies with cosy couples seated therein. Handsome equipages, often observed in the drives in Central Park, pushed boldly beyond its northern confines, and joined in the rush for Jerome Park. In fact, there was great variety in style and mode of life exhibited by the swiftly-moving cavalcade, while the diversity of color in feminine toilets, the fluttering ribbons and flashing jewels gave additional warmth and brightness to the spectacle.

The sun being deftly hidden by heavy banks of clouds, the air was cool and pleasant, causing one to forget that the month of June had arrived. The foliage on the trees that skirted drive and lane were fragrant, and the day was one of pleasure to all, as they passed rapidly from the suburbs and plunged into the rural solitudes of Westchester.

When the last train came to Fordham and sent its passengers scrambling up the hilly lane toward the course, the appearance of Jerome Park was a most enchanting one. The view from the grand stand afforded the eye many beauties to dwell upon. In front, the club-house stood forth prominently on the hill, the green sward descending from its foundations to the course being relieved with sloping paths, rustic bridges, masses of rocks and neat fences. The delicious greenness of the trees standing by its side afforded a vivid contrast to the leaden sky overhead, while the groups of ladies and gentlemen on the piazzas and lawn gave life to the landscape. To the right, and almost overshadowed by the dense woods at their back, stood the long line of stables, from which were being led the horses who were to participate in the races. The sward inside of the course was marked by wide swathes of mown grass, which being studded here and there with little flags and temporary hurdles, marked the route of the steeple-chase that was to close the day's proceedings. The track proved to be dry and a little heavy, though old turfmen seemed well satisfied that it was no worse. Although the cloudy banks overhead made many fear rain, there was an evident determination to enjoy the day's performance to the fullest extent.

By the arrival of the time fixed for the first race, there were fully twelve thousand persons in and about the grand stand, and more were coming every minute. Outside and below the quarter-stretch, a long line of carriages were drawn up, and in front of them stood four or five thousand people, who were content to take their view of the races from that democratic stand-point. To the left of the grand stand, and on the hill just outside of the club grounds, there had collected an immense number of people who gained a glimpse of the day's sport at very little cost. By a rapid glance up and down the course from the quarter-stretch the spectator could take in all this mass of humanity as it moved to and fro inside the railings and on the galleries of the stand. Loud laughter and merry salutations could be heard on every side, while above all could be distinguished the voice of the pool-seller as he madly shouted out the various bids his restless eye caught among the crowd before him. Suddenly the bell rings, and the visitors make a rush for seats in anticipation of the race. Old JOHN HARPER finds himself seated by JOHN CHAMBERLAIN, and round them cluster several leading professional turfmen. Mr. HARPER was repeatedly asked about *Long Fellow*, to which he invariably replied, "Well, he *looks* well." Near this group stand a little knot of English gentlemen, their nativity unmistakably pointed out by their general appearance and accents. Beyond these again stand eight or ten local politicians, who seem to have lost caste, and are quite moody in their demeanor. Just under the pool stand are gathered a few gamblers, whose faces are familiar in Broadway, and they seem to be great friends of two detectives who are chatting with them. The ladies' stand is well filled, and glows with color and animation, while above, on the upper stand, five or six thousand men are huddled together busily examining their race cards and picking out the horses for the race by their rider's colors. The band stationed on the Club-house hill fills the air with sweet music, and the races are fairly opened.

As already stated, the sport was excellent, though the three regular course races were marred by repeated false starts, a circumstance that tried the patience of the spectators. When the horses did get off, however, they made good time, and the contests were very exciting. In the first race the fortunate purchasers of *Ortolan* in the pools had their reward, much to the surprise of the knowing ones, for he started in the field. The second and third races were excellent, and afforded much pleasure. The steeple-chase naturally proved the most exciting, and as usual, was the most popular among the masses. The running was remarkably fine, and the race warmly contested. Just at the start, *Tammany* nearly lost his chance by a stumble at the third hurdle, but his rider lifted him cleverly, and he went by the judges' stand a good second, with *Dick Jackson* leading. As the field went clattering up the hill to take the stone fence on the homestretch, *Dick Jackson* fell heavily on the fence, pitching his rider over his head, thereby enabling *Tammany* to take foremost place and come home an easy winner. The rider of the fallen horse pitched on his head, and as he went over *Dick Jackson* struck the unfortunate boy on the back with his knees, and before the rider could recover himself he received a kick from *Tammany* which again sent him to earth. The boy was unhurt, however, beyond a few bruises, and will be soon all right again.

As the steeple-chase closed, a common rush was made by the crowd for the trains or carriages, and before an hour had elapsed the course became as silent and deserted as when the sun rose. Thus ended one of the best day's racing ever witnessed in this vicinity, and affords a brilliant prospect for the programme of next week.

The Racing.

There were four races on the card to begin the Spring meeting. The Fordham Handicaps Sweepstakes, the Belmont Stakes, a dash of three-quarters of a mile, and a Steeple Chase. The recent rains made the track good for fast running, and was as elastic as it is possible for a course like that of Jerome Park to be. There appeared to be unusual difficulty in getting the horses off in the three first races, and it was after 6 o'clock before the last race was decided, although, according to the programme, they should have been over before 5 o'clock. Of the races, the greater part of the interest was centred in the Belmont Stakes, as the victor generally gives the followers of the turf an inkling as to his ability of taking rank in his future engagements. It fell to the lot of Col. MCDANIEL to win with his magnificent colt *Joe Daniels*, by imp. *Australian* out of *Dolly Carter*, by imp. *Glencoe*, who, like his stable companion *Harry Bassett*, won it easily. Whether he will keep up the reputation he has made, like the latter, is a problem yet to be solved. The non-appearance of *Gray Planet* was a disappointment to many, as he was considered the coming colt before *Cape Race* found him up as a winner on the Southern turf; but the latter died away when pinched, and did not gain a place. The Fordham Handicap was a surprise to the knowing ones, and the backers of the winner, *Ortolan*, reaped a rich harvest with a very small investment. The favorite, *Winesap*, weighted with 103 pounds, did not gain a place, and the would-be knowing ones were correspondingly disgusted.

THE FIRST RACE.

This was the Fordham Handicap Sweepstakes of $50 each, half forfeit, with $500 added; the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes. Winners after publication of weights, of $1,000 to carry five pounds; of $2,000, seven pounds extra; one mile and a quarter; thirty-one nominations.

Carroll & Coar's br. h. Ortolan, 5 years, by Donerail out of Canary Bird, 116 pounds. G. Brown. 1
W. Cobard's ch. c. Frank Ross, 4 years, by Daniel Boone out of Sigma, 105 pounds. Lakeland..... 2
W. W. Glenn's b. h. Quintard, 4 years, by Oliverston, dam by Omeara, 104 pounds. Palmer..... 3
Thomas & Dawson's ch. h. Winesap, 5 years, by Vandyke out of Nina, 103 pounds. Gibson..... 0
John O'Donnell's gr. f. Mary Louise, 4 years, by Lightning, dam by imp. Sovereign, 102 pounds. McLaughlin..... 0
Hunter & Travers' ch. c. Buckden, 3 years, by Lord Clifden out of Consequence, 88 pounds. Hammond..... 0
H. Babcock's ch. c. Boston, 3 years, by Frank Boston out of Prelude, by Cruiser, 110 pounds. Waller..... 0
D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. f. Eastern Star, 4 years, by Cape Flyaway out of Star of India, 100 pounds. Rodgers..... 0
D. J. Crouse's b. g. Rounder, 4 years, by Revolver out of Gentle Annie, by Ringgold, 98 pounds. Gullen..... 0
A. B. Purdy's br. g. Stoops, 4 years, by Australian out of Mattie Gross, 98 pounds. Stoops..... 0
Monson & Gray's b. c. Vim, 3 years, by Kentucky out of Orlina, 88 pounds. Pontin..... 0
Jos. Donahue's ch. c. Alroy, 4 years, by Australian out of Nellie Gray, 112 pounds. Hennessey..... 0
Time—2:14.

Ortolan, the winner, is a powerful horse, and was the first foal of the now celebrated mare *Canary Bird*, who is also the dam of *Harry Bassett*. *Ortolan* is 15 hands high. He started eleven times last year and won four times. He is accredited with the fastest three-quarters of a mile on record, which he gained at Saratoga, at the August meeting last year. He appeared in fine fettle yesterday, and won a fair race, the average per mile being 1:47 1-5th.

THE BELMONT STAKES.

The great race of the day, and that which has troubled the trotting men considerably, was the Belmont Stakes, in which there were fifty-nine entries. Not only the great pecuniary value of the stake but the fact that many of the best three-year olds in the country would come in contact with each other, conduced to make the result of the greatest importance, as a key to the problem of which horse is to carry off the honors for the great season of that be before us. The race yesterday was the sixth for this stake. As the name indicates, it was called in honor of the President of the Jockey Club, and was inaugurated in 1867. Then Mr. FRANCIS MORRIS won it with the flying filly *Ruthless by Eclipse*; there were eleven subscribers and four starters, whom she beat in 3:05. In 1868, MCCONNELL & HARNESS won it with *General Duke* (now called *Judge Curtis*) by *Lexington*; there were twenty-eight subscribers and six starters; time, 3:02. In 1869, there were thirty-seven subscribers, and AUGUST BELMONT won it with *Fenian* by imp. *Mickey Free*, beating a field of eight in 3:04¾. Mr. D. SWIGERT carried it off in 1870 with *Kingfisher* by *Lexington*; there were forty-six entries, and he beat a field of seven in 2:59½. Last year Col. MCDANIEL grasped the honors with *Harry Bassett*, who beat a field of eleven in the fastest time on record for the distance, viz.: 2:56. Again it has fallen to the Colonel. Of the fifty-nine nominations, nine answered the gong that summoned them to the track, and these were *Joe Daniels*, *Hubbard*, *Blenkiron*, *Brennus*, *Cape Race*, *Generic*, *Shylock*, *Business*, and *Meteor*. The betting was strongly in favor of MCDANIEL'S stable, as will appear from the quotations:

Joe Daniels and Hubbard	$1,500	$800
Shylock	400	210
Business	80	45
Brennus	115	75
Field	150	120
Total	$2,245	$1,850

THE RACE.

Considerable trouble was experienced in getting them off, and at last the flag fell, when *Cape Race* immediately rushed away, with *Shylock* second, *Blenkiron* third, and *Brennus* fourth, the other five in a bunch. When they went round the bluff *Business* rushed to the lead, with *Meteor* up second, going at a hot pace. They were then out of sight with the dust, and when they reappeared *Cape Race* was showing the way, *Business* second, *Brennus* third, and *Meteor* fourth. As they turned into the homestretch *Cape Race* was still leading, but when they reached the furious pole *Shylock* and *Meteor* coming up from the rear, got to the front, and on they came, head and head. The struggle was a beautiful one. *Shylock* and *Meteor* came past the stand locked, *Cape Race* being third, *Brennus* fourth, *Business* fifth, *Hubbard* sixth, *Joe Daniel's* seventh and *Generic* eighth, *Blenkiron* not coming round. As they went round the turn, *Shylock* was making the running and got half a length in front of *Meteor* at the quarter-pole, *Cape Race* still third and *Brennus* fourth. As they came round to the bluff *Joe Daniels* began to make his run and passing all the others in the rear came to the fourth place. They were then out of sight again, and when they were again seen rounding the lower turn *Meteor* was in the lead, with *Shylock* second, *Business* third and *Joe Daniels* fourth, closing at every leap. *Cape Race* had given up the contest and had fallen back among the rear horses. As they came round to the homestretch *Joe Daniels* was allowed his head and cut through his three leading competitors like a flash of lightning. On they came, with *Joe Daniels* going easy and in front, *Meteor* doing his best, while *Shylock* fell away. *Meteor* got the whip freely, but could not succeed in heading the favorite, who beat him out by three-quarters of a length; *Meteor* second, five lengths in front of *Shylock*; *Hubbard* fourth, *Business* fifth, *Cape Race* sixth, *Brennus* seventh, *Generic* eighth. *Blenkiron* did not come in.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE—The Belmont Stakes, a sweepstakes for foals of 1869 as three-year olds. $100 entrance, $50 forfeit, with $1,500 added, the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes; one mile and five furlongs; fifty-nine nominations; value to winner, $4,800.

D. McDaniel's ch. c. Joe Daniels, by Australian, dam Dolly Carter. Rice..... 1
D. R. Harness' ch. c. Meteor, by Asteroid, dam Maria Innis, by Yorkshire. Hickman..... 2
D. Swigert's b. c. Shylock, by Lexington, dam Edith, by Sovereign. Peters..... 3
D. D. Withers' imp. b. or br. c. Blenkiron, by Saunterer, out of Feodorowna, by Kingston. Wall.. 0
D. J. Crouse's ch. c. Business, by Revolver, dam Syren, by Oliver. Palmer..... 0
D. McDaniel's ch. c. Hubbard, by Planet, dam Minnie Mansfield. McCabe..... 0
Wm. Jennings' b. c. Cape Race, by Lexington, dam Imp. Zone, by The Cure. Hennessy..... 0
J. A. Grinstead's (J. F. Chamberlain's) gr. c. Brennus by Lightning, dam Brenna, by Knight of St. George. Barby..... 0
J. A. Grinstead's (John Morrissey's) b. c. Generic, by Lightning, dam sister to Ruric, by Sovereign. Clare..... 0

Time—2:58¼.

Joe Daniels has heretofore been described in these columns, and we then predicted the result of this race, judging alone by his public performances as a two-year old. The easy manner in which he cut down his opponents yesterday, gives promise of his rivaling the famous *Bassett*. The average for the mile was 1:49 7 13.

THE THREE-QUARTER DASH.

The third contest for the day was a dash of three-quarters of a mile for a purse of $400, in which there were nine entries and eight started. Again were the betting men thrown virtually on their "beam ends" for two horses that sold in the field were first and second. Those who sported colors on this occasion were *Frogtown*, *Tubman*, *Belle Aiken*, *Keep Dark*, *Alarm*, *St. Patrick*, *Midday* and *Platina*. The latter, belonging to JNO. HARPER, was particularly fancied by the Western and Southern division, and a large amount of money was invested on her as first choice, but *Tubman* was warmly supported by the Gothamites. *Frogtown*, too, was held in high estimation, as his recent performances in Kentucky warranted his backers in considering their money safe on him. The sequel shows that it was a clear case or misplaced confidence, and, as is often the case, a despised "fielder" rose to the surface to float on the wave of renown. The following are a few of the pools sold:

Platina	$60	$200	$300	$370
Tubman	40	265	350	400
Frogtown	35	105	260	205
Field	60	205	135	275
Total	$155	$835	$1,045	$1,750

THE RACE.

After three false starts and half an hour's delay, the flag fell to an excellent go, when *Midday* rushed to the front with *Alarm* second, and *Tubman* third, but before they reached the bluff at the Club-house, *St. Patrick* came up from the rear and showed the way, *Alarm* in the meantime passing *Midday* and followed by *Tubman*, all the others close up. *Alarm* kept the pace hot and was heading *St. Patrick* as they went out of sight round the bluff, enveloped in a cloud of dust. When they reappeared at the lower turn, *St. Patrick* and *Alarm* were close together, but *St. Patrick* died away, and *Midday*, closely followed by *Tuoman*, went past him. When they came up the homestretch, *Frogtown* left the ruck behind, and made his run and came at a great clip for a short distance, but could not live out the pace. *Alarm* came on and won the race by a length and a half, *Midday* second, two lengths ahead of *Frogtown*, *Tubman* fourth, *Platina* fifth, *St. Patrick* sixth, *Belle Aiken* seventh, *Frank Swift* eighth, and *Keep Dark* ninth. Time —1:18.

SUMMARY.

THIRD DAY.—Purse $400; entrance money to second horse; three-quarters of a mile.

Hunter & Travers' b. c., 3 years, by imp. Eclipse, out of Maid of 1000 pounds. Hammond..... 1
Thomas W. Doswell's b. m. Midday, 5 years, by Eclipse, out of Ninette, 111 pounds. Gibson..... 2
W. F. Stinhope's b. c. Frogtown, 4 years, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Ava Cheatham, 108 pounds. Dorsey..... 3
D. McDaniel's b. c. Tubman, 4 years, by War Dance, out of Less of Sidney, 108 pounds. Ernule..... 0
John Harper's ch. f. Platina, 3 years, by Planet, out of Acrolite, 87 pounds. Walker..... 0
A. Belmont's b. f. Keep Dark, 3 years, by imp. Eclipse, out of Maroon, 87 pounds. Pearsall..... 0
F. Morris' b. c. St. Patrick, 3 years, by Eclipse, dam Slasher Barbarity, 90 pounds. Sparling..... 0
John McCormick's b. m. Belle Aiken, 4 years, by second Jack Malone, out of Mollie Ford, 105 pounds. Gillen..... 0
John H. Harbeck, Jr.'s gr. c. Frank Swift, 3 years, by Eugene, out of Faith. Jackson..... 0

Time—1:18.

Alarm, the winner, started four times as a two-year old and won but once, a match against *Imogene*, at Saratoga, and ran the mile in 1:47½, carrying 100 pounds. He then gave promise of being a very fast horse, but his career in the Fall was not particularly brilliant. Considering the conformation of the Jerome Park Course, the race he won yesterday was run remarkably fast, being at the rate of 1:44 to the mile.

THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

The steeple-chase of about two miles and a half brought the day's sport to a close. There were five contestants, viz.: *Tammany*, *Astronomer*, *Dick Jackson*, *Vesuvius* and *Jim Tisdale*. There is always more or less excitement about a race of this kind, as the spice of danger appears to lend additional attraction to it. If the unfortunate jockey should fall and break his neck there is a general exclamation of horror, but the appetite is only whetted for another possible result of the kind. Yesterday a catastrophe of this nature occurred, the rider of *Dick Jackson* being considerably injured by the horse stumbling over a stone wall, as will be seen by the details. The betting was largely in favor of *Tammany*, who sold for $700, *Dick Jackson* $330, *Jim Tisdale* $155, *Astronomer* $150, and *Vesuvius* $150. They were started from the extra track opposite the grand stand, and *Tammany* took the lead, *Vesuvius* second, and *Astronomer* third. *Tammany* jumped the first obstacle, a fence, lengths ahead, and *Jackson* was second. At the fourth jump *Jackson* passed *Tammany*, and showed the way until they came to a stone wall, away on the hill to the north side of the track, when he stumbled and threw WELCH, his rider. He was then picked up by some of the stable-men and taken away badly hurt. *Tammany* now had it all his own way, and, taking all his leaps without accident, won by a long distance. *Astronomer* was second, *Tisdale* third and *Vesuvius* fourth. The time was 4:40.

SUMMARY.

FOURTH RACE—Steeple-chase—Purse $800, of which $200 to the second horse, entrance free; weight for age; three or more to start; about two and a half miles.

H. Gaffney's ch. g. Tammany, 5 years, by Lexington, dam Liz Mardis, 151 pounds. Gaffney..... 1
R. Shea's br. c. Astronomer, 4 years, by Asteroid, out of Miss Carter, 148 pounds. Sutcliff..... 2
Coffin & Lawrence's br. g. Jim Tisdale, aged, by Revenue out of Louis Jourdan, 155 pounds. Midgley..... 3
J. H. Tolly's b. g. Vesuvius, 5 years, by Wandyke, dam Lizzie Berry, 160 pounds. Tully..... 0
A. Taylor's ch. h. Dick Jackson, aged, by Revenue, out of Victoire, 158 pounds. Welch..... 0

Time—4:40.

Progress of the Strikes—Opposing Action of the Piano Manufacturers and Their Men—Other Trade Meetings.

At a meeting of the piano-forte manufacturers, held at the Monument House, Union-square, yesterday, Mr. FRED. HAZELTON in the chair, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

We, the undersigned piano-forte manufacturers here assembled, do hereby pledge ourselves and agree, each for himself and his firm, to open our manufactories for ten hours only, and we will in no case accede to less than ten hours' work by our men.

Hazelton Bros., Steinway & Sons, F. G. Smith & Co., Decker & Bro., Bloomfield & Otis, Kranich, Bach & Co., Narvaesen & Sons, J. P. Hale, Bacon & Karr, Ferrier & Sons, Doane & Wing, Raven & Co., Decker & Bamer, Schultz & Ludolf, Steck & Co., Lindeman & Sons, Central Piano Company, Arion Piano Company, Lighte & Co., Benring & Kline, Hugh Hardman, Haines Bros., Weber.

The journeymen piano-makers held a meeting in the evening, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, at which the above-mentioned action of the master manufacturers was discussed, and finally a resolution was adopted, declaring that the men shall hold out for the eight-hour system to the last extremity.

The Executive Committee of the cabinet-makers, and associate trades, received a dispatch yesterday from the men of the same trade now on a strike in Providence, R. I., stating that the employers there had sent to New-York to obtain workmen. The Committee thereupon adopted measures to prevent any men being sent in response to the request.

The clothing-cutters, who have resolved to strike for the eight-hour system to-morrow, held another meeting last night, at the New-York Assembly Rooms, and reports were received to the effect that about ninety firms had agreed to adopt the eight-hour system, and only a few of the smaller shops, employing two and three men each, had refused. The prospects are that there will be no stoppage of work.

The carriage-painters, who have also resolved to strike to-morrow, held an enthusiastic meeting at Military Hall last night. It was reported that ten of the more important firms had conceded the demands of the men, and the reports from other firms were of an encouraging character. A number of new members were enrolled.

The journeymen bakers met last evening at Pulman Hall, when it was resolved to strike for $15 per week, without board, and twelve hours per day; the above sum to be the lowest price, but the workmen are instructed to obtain as much in excess of that sum as possible. The date of the strike will be fixed after consultation with the German bakers this morning.

The slaters and roofers met last evening at No. 307 Third-avenue, when the committee appointed to wait on the "bosses" reported that two-thirds of them have acceded to the demands of the men. The men employed by those bosses who refuse their demands will inaugurate a strike on Monday.

Singular and Fatal Accident.

About 1 o'clock yesterday, a painter named CAMPBELL, in the employ of HILL & TREHANE, of No. 15 East Nineteenth-street, went into an empty water-tank on the roof of the new building No. 1,161 Broadway, to paint the inside. At 4½ o'clock he was found lying dead. It is supposed he was killed by the inhalation of the fumes arising from some black asphaltum, with which he was working. An inquest will be held.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Yesterday was one of the busiest among tourists. As will be seen by the appended list of the passengers who left by the several ocean steam-ships for Europe, a greater number of persons took their departure for the Eastern world then than usual. The scenes on the docks and piers of the various lines were lively and gay, as all were thronged by the friends and well-wishers of the voyageurs, giving them a hearty good-bye.

There sailed for Brest and Havre, per French steamer *Peretire*, Capt. DANRE: Mrs. Henry P. Raymond, Miss Raymond, Miss Aimee Raymond, Joseph Swift, Frederic Schuchardt, Mrs. F. Schuchardt, Miss Schuchardt and maid servant, A. Demarine, Mrs. Demarine, Hyppolite Demarine, Alfred Demarine, Anthany Hoguet, Mrs. A. Hoguet, Miss Hounet, Master Hoguet, James Levy, Mrs. J. Levy, Mrs. R. R. Stuyvesant, Gerard Stuyvesant, Master Stuyvesant and man servant, Miss Julia McDonald, J. C. Perrine, Mrs. H. Randel, Lecour Mantes, John H. Austin, Judge O. Sullivan, Mr. Escorizsza, Mrs. Escorizsza, Miss Escorizsza, Mr. Escorizsza, Jr., Mr. Hernandez, Mrs. Hernandez, daughter and lady friend, James McCreery, Mrs. McCreery, Mr. Miltenberger, Adrian Barley, Mrs. Barley, J. M. Roma, Mrs. Roma, 3 children and maid servant, Theodore F. McCurdy, Mrs. McCurdy, J. A. Adams, Mrs. Philo T. Ruggles and maid-servant, Eugene De Noel, Dr. Marcy, Geo. W. Miller, Mrs. Miller, child and 2 maid-servants, J. Langles, Dr. Chapman, Mrs. Raymond, Mrs. Powell, Victor Roulier, Mrs. Roulier, Emile Roulier, Miss Roulier, Wm. H. Kane, Mrs. Kane and maid-servant, E. H. Linnell, Edward Parker Burke, August Labrot, Frederic L. Tiffi, J. C. Amiss, N. Tecker, Augustus Downing, Henry Cardon, William Fair, Lewis M. Fair, Mrs. George Fair, Emile Tubin, George Gaultier, Jose Solis, Diego Solis, Garvine Solis, Eugene Schiff, Mrs. Leader, Miss Leader, child and maid-servant, Constant Meyer, Charles Dogue, David Kline, K. Batre, Miss Helen F. Chase, S. Nandine, D. M. Hughes, William T. Whitehouse, Mrs. Whitehouse, J. C. Levy and friend, John B. Goux, Mrs. Goux, Enrico Cornia, Gen. Enrico Fardella, Mrs. Fardella, Miss Jane Fardella and maid servant, Master Enrico Fardella, J. J. Reiss, J. B. Richy, R. De Arma, Ganse Tarda, Heprince Ringuet, Mrs. J. Hagen, Joseph Eugene Hagen, Gazzaniga Albites, Mrs. Gazzaniga, Walt A. Perrick, Edward A. Damon, Mrs. Damon, Thomas Vallee, Mrs. Vallee, child and maid servant, Matthew Mr. Salembie, W. Mora, Mr. Barreda, J. L. Darragh, Mr. Sarasata, Capt. Megule, M. Hechavarrice, Frank S. Priest, Pierre Vilalis Dufion, Cc Cavaria, Charles Sagory, Augustin Sagory, Manuel Rodriguez, Mrs. Rose Goabil, P. Cusacks, F. Geueydan and two Mi-ses Genoveau, Andres Guiterrez, Antonio Conito, Mrs. Conio, Miss Teresa Fardella, Master Vincent Fardella, Mrs. Ruly, Master Ruly, Miss Ruly, Danford Knowlton, Fulton Paul, Mr. Malliot, Mrs. Lubin, Miss Becker, Justine Caire, Mrs. Caire Frederick Caire, Miss Helen Caire, Master Anthony Caire, Miss Aglaia Caire, Master Albert Caire, Miss Aglae Caire, Mr. Rosenlacher, Mr. Lecourt and two friends, Peter Meyers, Mrs. Meyers, George Meyers, Mrs. C. Klotz, Miss Ernestine Klotz, James G. Hagan, Miss E. de la Niepce, Auguste Covere, J. A. Hamann, Rev. Peter Bertoldi, Louis Thomas, Mrs. Le Moyne, Joseph Gachet, Mrs. B. Antony and daughter, Jules Neuville, Miss A. Governess, Miss Annette Toyer, John Baptist Hubert, Mrs. Huuert, John Lanza, L. Dutel, J. Huart, Rev. T. Yrachius, Mrs. Eliza Lee, Peter Dulac Henry Davenport, Mrs. Davenport, Clement Bonasse, Mrs. Myrle Edward Boucasse, Mrs. C. K. Karcher, Louis Benfire, G. Napoleon Cazzozzi, Eugene Renard, James Robinson, Joseph Barber, Mrs. Jacquemeau, Abron Bothron, Wm. Richard, George Clauss, Jules Neuville, Henry E. Courvoisier, Mrs. L. Lefevre, Miss Lefevre, Ebraim Levy, Mrs. Levy and child, Edward Levy, Achille Levy, E. Huert, Joseph Lebiac, Charles Vernard, W. Mora, Charles Schwann, Henry Levis, Godfred Van Stratum, Miss Albertina Flindt, Mrs. Pellier, Thomas Gomer, Mrs. Gomer, Miss Mary Barthelmy, Mr. Cordonnier, Miss Catherine Kacher, Mrs. Joseph Parzoud, Miss Louise Loustau, L. Constance Marchard, A. M. Truchard, Mr. Cote, Pascal Leferre, J. Genin, Joseph Parzoud, Mrs. H. L. Keep, A. Mchault, Mrs. Anna Cerf, Peter Mone, Mrs. R. Bertrand, Miss Mingey, Mrs. Mingey, Mrs. Rosa, Miss Katie Maider, Mr. Reffard, Mrs. Sadne and child, Mrs. Locontne Defaise, John Lefevre, Mrs. Lefevre, Eugene Lefevre, Miss Elaine Lefevre and maid servant, Henry Edward Price, John Roberts, Pierre de St. Jean, Theodore S. Cooper, S. Surowicz, Mrs. Ethel Adams, Mrs. Jacob Beteler and daughter, Alfred T. Smith, Mrs. Smith, 3 children and maid-servant, Joseph Clonsbury, Leon Napoleon, Mr. Bezard, Mrs. M. Bezard, Mrs. Sophie M. Henry, L. F. Arthur, Emile Nouze, Charles Dundmarx Michael Francois le Breton, Adam L. Brown, Mrs. Mathew Dumont, Mrs. Athalie Raune, Eugene Dacheny, Louis Theodore Raoul Meynier, Robert Josephs, Antoine Marie Truchard, Alexander M. Mchault, R. S. Camp, Capt. Jacques Lelandais, Peter Oliver Tonquerant, Chas. Duilot, Armand Lecocq, M. D. Ellison, Mrs. Ellison, Arthur S. Ellison, Miss Martha Ellison and maid-servant, Mr. Schultz, George Merlot, Levy Emmanuel, Emile Weill, Mrs. Juna Acosta Mendoza, T. C. Warwick, Mrs. Sherman, family, 2 maid-servants and man-servant. Total, 311 passengers, and a full cargo.

Per steam-ship *Italy*, for Liverpool.—Miss M. Henry, Miss H. Leeds, Rev. Steven Parker, Miss E. Johnston, Joel Maffet, Mrs. Joel Maffet, Mr. Macfarland, Capt. John Britton, Mrs. M. Burton, Miss Marcello, John Hooker, H. Clayton, George Booth, Mrs. George Booth and family, J. Lagemenge, G. Panter, Mrs. E. Adams, Mrs. E. Adams, Miss M. Adams, B. H. Adams, Miss Bella Bell, Miss E. Overton, Mrs. A. Fleming, J. M. Hubbard, Miss A. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Anson, Mr. Young, Mrs. Cox, J. T. Esterbrook, Mr. and Mrs. Waugh, Mr. and Mrs. J. Benneth, Mr. Carpenter, Mrs. Jessup, Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson and family, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Davis, Miss Lina Morgan, Mrs. A. Marks, Miss E. T. Marks, A. B. Marks, T. E. Greasen, J. M. Dilka, Miss M. Foote, Mrs. S. Phillips and infant, H. Geisbel, E. Earle, Mrs. E. C. Wood and family, Mrs. G. Bradburn, Miss A. Bradburn, A. Bradburn, Mr. Speakmon and family, Mrs. Fryer and family, Mr. Fryer and servant, N. S. Johnson, M. C. Carter, Master and Miss Johnson, Mr. Metander, Mr. and Mrs. C. Robins, Chas. Robins, Mrs. O. H. Haslack, Rev. Dr. C. Woodrow, Mrs. Woodrow and family, Mr. Barbey, Mrs. Barbey and infant, Miss Otis, Mrs. Otis, S. S. Simpson, Mrs. S. B. Drysdale, Master Drysdale, Mrs. O. K. Hamick, Miss I. Hasack.

Per steam-ship *City of Paris*, for Liverpool.—Mrs. Bradbrook, Miss C. Bradbrook, Eliza Connolly, S. Owen, Mrs. J. J. James, Miss Burnett, Mrs. Winderly, Mrs. H. J. Kinston, Mrs. J. Lindsay, P. Razolla and family, Miss A. Cassidy, Miss N. Lindsay, Miss A. Lindsay, E. Deckhand, J. Luckworth, W. McLean and wife, E. McElwain, S. M. Stewart, F. A. Walter and wife, Miss Walter, Miss M. A. Leonard, Jas. P. Walter, T. W. Bass, F. B. Bass, E. W. Bass, A. H. Rayson, J. W. Sullivan, W. T. Sullivan, Thomas Morriss, John J. Smith, P. Carroll, Jas. E. O'Neil, J. E. Seward, John E. Seward, Jr., T. P. Orwin and wife, F. Foster, S. Furman, Mrs. G. C. Dent and 2 children, Miss Elliott, E. W. Cowles, W. K. Ratcliff, J. Hodson, Wm. Sutton, J. J. James, L. Darlsheimer, E. Hayes, J. Beaumont and wife, V. Waldron, Mr. Bradbrook, Miss C. Olwell, Miss E. B. Swan, Rev. S. L. Boumann and wife, Wm. McBride, Jr., P. A. Clark, James A. Olwell, H. Chamberlain, J. G. Marshall, Coleman Coleman and wife, H. C. Jones, J. H. Dilks, H. Evans, A. Brown, B. E. Huntley, S. E. Therwood, Rev. C. Rhodes, C. L. Cooftts, P. Boylan, F. Compton, Terrence Boylan, John Lindsay, Wm. D. Taylor, Rev. A. M. Reilley, Rev. James Motter, Robert Bomfield, G. B. Lincoln, O. P. Fiske, W. B. Chapin, Mr. Brayly, C. W. Kingston, J. P. Morris, Sixto Pons, Bernardo Elsaldi, J. C. Dent, Thos. Mason, L. Lowes, S. J. Burgaras, J. Burgaras, J. E. Victores.

Per steam-ship *Adriatic*, for Liverpool.—Mrs. G. Greer, 2 Mi-s Belle Burgoyne, J. M. Brown, Mr. Jesup, Mrs. M. K. Jesup and man servant, Mrs. R. M. Jesup, Master C. M. Jesup, R. T. Wilson, Master Wilson, Miss Wilson, Miss Burch, Mrs. W. H. Morrison, child, infant and nurse, C. H. Burr, Mrs. C. H. Burr, Miss Maggie Burr, Miss May Burr and infant, Mrs. Lillie Barnard and child, A. A. Marsh, Master Marsh, H. M. Hyndman, D. S. Stetson, lady and maid, J. E. Coleman and lady, Miss J. D. Coleman, D. H. Bucll, W. H. Gross, J. H. Morrison, wife and child, W. H. Morrison, J. P. Howard, B. F. Dunning, wife and child, Miss B. Dunning, Miss E. Scribner and nurse, F. and W. F. Dunning, F. P. Bravo, H. A. Bowen, E. B. Stone, Rev. J. O'Hara, Miss McNamara, Edward O'Donnell, Joseph Dickson, Col. Burton, Edwin C. Larned, Mrs. Larned, Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Miss Perkins, Miss Mitchell, Miss McCormack, Wm. H. Chapman, A. Wm. Druce, Wm. Kelly, Jas. P. Harbeson, Miss F. Sharp, R. Brundrett, S. E. Bloch, Mr. Bockleman, Miss N. Pulsifer, Miss E. Kusson, Mr. Chapman, Mrs. McNamee, Mrs. W. H. Clarke, W. H. Clarke, Thomas Ritchie, Mrs. Ritchie, Ammie Dows, Mrs. Ammie Dows, Misses Fanny, Julia and Walter Larned, D. Catlin and family, T. J. Flagg and wife, Miss Sawyer, Miss Patrick, John R. Pike, J. B. Hamilton, Mr. Stinad, J. S. Eldridge, G. W. King and wife, G. Kiddoo, E. C. Larned and family, M. Finlay, T. G. Rigney, A. Ritchie, Miss Lemcke, John R. Wayne, Dr. Bloodgood, Mr. Freeman, R. A. Blanford and man-servant and maid, Mr. Boyle, J. E. Young, Rev. Mr. Cocking, J. W. Cockayne, Mr. Fiske, Mr. Randall, C. E. Dewey, D. Miller, Jr., H. J. Anderson, Mr. Hewit, Miss J. L. King, Miss M. W. King, Miss A. L. Wertheim, J. Baush, Mrs. Baush, Miss L. Baker, J. A. Baush, James Baker, Charles A. Cross.

Per steam-ship *Austria*, for Glasgow—John C. Robinson, Dr. R. White, wife and daughter, G. A. Rimsal, A. Fenwick, C. Anderson, A. Hardie and wife, Mrs. J. Leitch, P. Swift and wife, Miss L. Vanetta,